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China Mail

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TO-DAY'S DOLLAR.—The
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No. 27,776

HONG KONG, TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1931.

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GRAPHIC STORY OF TRAIN DISASTER

HARROWING SCENES WITNESSED

DARKNESS ADDS TO PASSENGERS' TERRORS

RESCUE PARTIES HANDICAPPED.

STORIES OF REMARKABLE ESCAPES

Carrying nearly 100 passengers, all Chinese, the 4-37 local train from Shumchun, left the rails near the tenth milestone, between Taipo and Shatin, and plunged thirty feet to the bed of the stream that borders the permanent way at this point.

The engine and three coaches lay a mass of tangled wreckage at the bottom of the embankment, while the fourth coach is balanced in a precarious position on the edge of the track. Only one coach remains on the rails.

The accident which occurred at 5.15 p.m. yesterday evening, was the terrible result of the heavy rains, which fell in the previous 24 hours, undermining the permanent way.

COMMUNICATIONS BREAK DOWN

It was a considerable time before news of the disaster reached Hong Kong, owing to the fact that the storm had put all communication with the Colony out of order. As soon as word arrived, assistance was rushed to the scene, only to meet with another setback—a collapse on the railway at Shatin. There were also two other obstacles on the Castle Peak Road which prevented the rescuers proceeding that way. The railway was also blocked in two places at Shatin.

A China Mail reporter was on the spot shortly after the rescue work had begun, and gives a graphic description. "Work was proceeding on the third and fourth coaches, which were telescoped," says our representative, "and it was here that the casualties were the heaviest. Beneath the wreckage of the two coaches there were three bodies pinned between the chassis. Beyond these was a Chinese woman who from time to time told her rescuers she was all right, but to hurry and release her. Jacks were procured and the end of the coach lifted almost a foot, and she was got out little the worse for her experience after roughly seven hours' imprisonment. She was extraordinarily fortunate in that her arm, which held her pinned in the debris, was caught between two bodies.

In the other end of the telescoped compartment was a Chinese boy about nine years old, who was held in the wreckage by his foot, which was caught between two buffers. This little fellow showed remarkable courage and never once did he cry out. He was the only living person that could not be released, and great fears were entertained on his behalf, owing to the fact that the embankment might at any moment subside, and topple the carriage into the bed of the stream below. Beside the boy lay an elderly Chinese beyond human aid.

Driver and Fireman Escape.
Remarkable escapes were experienced by the driver and fireman of the train—the former suffering from a fractured leg, and the fireman getting off with a shaking. The latter was thrown out of the cab of the engine when the train left the rails.

By midnight all the bodies that could be found had been extricated, with the exception of three in the front coach. Numbers of the injured were removed to Tai-po, while others were brought to Kowloon by various vehicles. Owing to the fact that a road subsidence had occurred at Shatin, motor cars could only proceed to a spot about three miles from the scene.

Dr. F. J. Farr and Mr. H. H. Reddow, (of the Central British School) were in the vicinity of

Taipo at the time of the accident and immediately rushed to the spot. Dr. Smalley and Dr. Court were also soon on the scene and rendered good work.

Volunteer Cyclists.
In addition to the Railway authorities and the Police, there were a good number of other helpers, including three members of the H.K.V.D.C. Motor Cycle Section, who were parading when they received news of the catastrophe.

Buses were sent out to bring in the passengers who were stranded. Four of the passengers who were injured, except one, who had a slight cut on the head, commandeered a taxi that was sent out for the casualties, and proceeded with all haste to the Kowloon Railway Station, where they presented their tickets and demanded their money back, telling the Railway authorities that they would have to pay for the taxi.

The Death Roll.

It was further learned this morning that the death roll is about 12, and the number of persons injured is placed at 20. No. 4 Police Launch brought in ten of the injured persons this morning.

An oxy-acetylene cutting apparatus was sent out in order that an attempt might be made to liberate the Chinese boy and his elder brother, who are still imprisoned in the tangled wreckage of the steel coach.

According to a report issued by the Police at Shatin, it appears that the train was carrying 100 passengers.

RELIEF DIFFICULTIES.

Motor Car Plunges Into Gap.

Nothing less than a cloudburst could have damaged the railway embankment to the extent which caused the disaster, and further evidence of the heavy rains could be witnessed all around.

The landslide which blocked the line between Shatin and Shatin Tunnel prevented the relief train reaching the scene of the accident. This was unfortunate, as good work could have been

done by the breakdown gang in clearing the debris and allowing the injured to be removed in quicker time.

The relief by road was also held up due to the collapse of a small bridge, about 500 yards north of Shatin Station. It was at this point that a private motor car, driven by Dr. Farr, with Mr. H. H. Reddow as passenger, plunged into the gap. Fortunately neither was injured, but both had narrow escapes.

Long Distance.

This collapse held up all traffic bringing relief and supplies to help with the rescue work, and from this point, flares, stretchers, etc., had to be carried a distance of about two miles to the second crossing and then another three-quarters of a mile up the line to the scene of the accident.

The narrow space on top of the embankment greatly hampered the rescue party in their work, and care had to be taken to avoid missing a foot hold and falling far below into mud and slime. But willing workers, although hampered, rendered valuable assistance to those who were imprisoned in the debris, and the work of rescue carried on throughout the night.

Fortunate Circumstance.

It was, indeed, fortunate that a locomotive could be sent from the Taipo end and proved invaluable in conveying many of the injured to Tai-po and Fanling, where they were housed for the night.

The road from Castle Peak was impassable at more points than one owing to further landslides and washouts, and supplies were thus delayed whilst the return journey was accomplished and the Shatin road attempted.

Further disappointment awaited them just beyond Shatin Station where they encountered a fleet of private cars, public vehicles, fire engines and ambulances.

Kind Assistance.

The only means of rapid communication between this point and the second crossing was kindly supplied by Mr. A. el Arculli, solicitor, who untiringly drove his car backward and forward throughout the night. Although a small car, it was found possible to convey stretcher cases to the waiting ambulances, which were instantly despatched to the Kowloon Hospital.

We also learned that Mr. Arculli had telephoned for launches to convey medical supplies, etc., and proved himself a man of remarkable foresight in an emergency.

Fleet of Buses.

Telephonic communication to Kowloon or Hong Kong was impossible owing to the destruction of the wires at the scene of the disaster, but these handicaps were surmounted by a number of gentlemen who set out with the express purpose of reaching their goal in spite of all difficulties.

When a rough estimate of the seriousness of the damage was ascertained in Kowloon, it was learned that the Bus Companies had received orders to place all available buses at the service of the medical authorities, and at the impassable junction on the Shatin road thirteen buses were in readiness for immediate action.

INDESCRIBABLE SCENE.

Tremendous Water Power Responsible.

An indescribable scene of havoc assailed the eyes of the first of the rescue party as they emerged from the small tunnel in the hill from the direction of Shatin Station. The shattered remains of what had once been a local train loomed out of the belt of steam, which was pouring out of the disengaged engine at the foot of the

waterfall, together with the heart-rending cries of imprisoned humanity presented an awe inspiring spectacle. Gathering gloom placed the first of the rescuers at a severe disadvantage although, by a miracle, the lighting in the third coach was still in operation, casting a faint light on the scene of desolation.

Direct Cause.

With the arrival of each detachment of rescuers came lighting appliances which gave a rough estimate of the damage sustained. The bridge had undoubtedly withstood the strain, and it was about ten yards further on that the landslide had occurred with such disastrous effect. A small waterfall opposite the scene of the disaster had turned into a dangerously powerful stream of water which had by its force struck the train embankment and thus caused the landslide.

Before ever the train was in sight the rails were suspended in mid air and only a warning could possibly have saved the train as it steamed unsuspectingly around the bend to its doom.

The engine driver, being unable to avert the disaster, jammed on all brakes in an endeavour to draw up in time. It was a practical impossibility, and the engine was thrown about 40 feet on to the foot of the hill where it lay ten feet from the first coach. It was, indeed, fortunate that it became detached from the carriage as the question of fire always surrounds a railway mishap. In this case, however, this calamity was averted.

Carriage Telescoped.

The first two coaches, both steel, were almost intact, the first one supporting the second from the foot of the ravine, but the third, a wooden carriage, telescoped badly on to the second carriage and caused most of the fatalities. The remaining two carriages were still on the rails, though badly knocked about.

One fortunate result of the accident was that the engine veered to the right and chose a bed of shrubbery rather than taking the left hand side which would have meant a drop of 40 feet into mud on the sea side.

Wooden splinters had to be hacked away before rescuers could enter the third coach, which was fortunately within easy access of the side of the rails. The way to the small footpath running along the remaining coaches was not so easy, although operations were directed from the Tai-po side with marked success.

Canton Express Saved.

Two very important factors favoured the Kowloon and Canton Railway. In that there was no downpour after the disaster, as rain would undoubtedly have awakened some of those prostrate figures to their painful surroundings and also hindered any salvage that could be attempted.

The other important factor was that the Canton express, which was to have arrived at this point at about 7.40 p.m. was warned in time. This was in the nature of a trial run with one of the most modern engines, capable of doing the journey in 3½ hours.

The previous train to the ill-fated one safely entered the tunnel two hours before the disaster, probably loosening the ground and preparing the scene for the subsequent derailment. Had the fatal train and its two local successors managed to pass, the Canton express might have carried nearly 600 passengers to their deaths.

Bus Replaces Train.

The Hong Kong Tramways Company, Limited, courteously informed us by telephone this morning that it has been decided to place some Kai Tak Motor Company buses on the route to Shatin—or as near to Shatin railway station

MINORITIES IN INDIA.

Police of the British Government.

STATEMENT IN COMMONS.

Rugby, Yesterday.
In the House of Commons today the attention of the Secretary for India, Mr. Wedgwood Benn, was called to the resolution passed at the all-India Moslem Conference this month, and he was asked what action was being taken to assure Moslems that they and all other minorities in India could always rely on British protection.

Mr. Benn, in reply, referred the question to the Premier's statement of policy at the concluding meeting of the Round Table Conference. In the first paragraph of that declaration it was set out that the new Constitution must contain such guarantees as were required by the minorities to protect their political rights.

The policy of the Government in this matter was referred to by him on March 12 in the House of Commons, when he made it clear that such guarantees must be provided in order that the new Constitution should start with the goodwill and confidence of all communities concerned. That was the fixed policy of the Government.—British Wireless Service.

STILL MORE RAIN.

The Royal Observatory's weather report to-day states:

A depression now covers the whole of China.

Forecast:—Southernly winds, moderate; squally; generally overcast; occasional rain.

Rainfall.
Rainfall for 24 hours ended at 10 a.m. to-day—0.91 inch. Rainfall since January 1—12.86 inches against an average of 9.60 inches—surplus 3.26 inches.

Temperature.
The temperature at certain specified centres this morning at 6 o'clock was:—

Hong Kong	78
Macao	77
Pratas Island	79
Foochow	62
Chefoo	50
Shanghai	56

WAGES FOR MINERS.

MINISTER RECEIVES A DEPUTATION.

PROPOSALS PUT FORWARD.

Rugby, Yesterday.
Mr. T. Shiwell, Mines Secretary, to-day met a joint deputation of the Miners' Federation and miners' Members of Parliament, which laid proposals before him on the legislation relating to a minimum wage for the mining industry.

Mr. Shiwell said that he would bring the representation to the notice of the Cabinet.—British Wireless Service.

as is practicable under the existing conditions.

These buses will run from the Star Ferry terminus at intervals of half an hour, the last leaving for Shatin at 8 p.m. daily.

This temporary service should prove of the greatest convenience to the public, by whom it will be thoroughly appreciated.

Bodies Recovered.

A report from the Police at mid-day to-day states that the bodies of four Chinese males and two Chinese females were removed to the Kowloon Mortuary this morning and that there are still more bodies to be recovered from the wreckage.

Two of the injured people were released from the Kowloon Hospital this morning, but about 14 other patients admitted are in a serious condition.

The identification of the dead will be held to-morrow.

BANDITS ACTIVE IN NICARAGUA.

Position Reported to Be Under Control.

BRITISH SUBJECTS KILLED.

Rugby, Yesterday.
Mr. Arthur Henderson, in the House of Commons to-day stated that according to a cable received from the British Charge d'Affaires in Nicaragua, bandits have been active on the Eastern Coast of the Republic but have been checked by the National Guard and are now reported to be retreating inland. He regretted that in these disturbances two British West Indian subjects from Jamaica are reported to have lost their lives.

Three United States warships have been despatched to the East Coast ports with authority, he understood, to disembark armed parties should the necessity arise. In the view of the Officer Commanding the National Guard, the situation was now under control.—British Wireless Service.

Earlier News.

New York, Yesterday.
While the American newspapers of all political complexes continue to criticize, more or less violently, the so-called reversion of Mr. Coolidge's policy in Nicaragua, the Press in some parts of Latin America is inclined to praise the departure.

La Nacion, of Buenos Aires, applauds the new policy, and declares it will be wise for Mr. Stimson to "terminate once and for all the troublesome Nicaraguan question, which for twenty years has been the cause of grave suspicions and lamentable misunderstandings inside and outside the United States."—Reuter's American Service.

British Subjects Killed.

London, Yesterday.
In the House of Commons Mr. Henderson stated that His Majesty's Charge d'Affaires had cabled reporting that the Nicaraguan rebels were retreating inland, after being attacked by the National Guard, whose officers state the situation is now controlled.

Mr. Henderson regretted that in the disturbances two British West Indian subjects were killed.—Reuter.

TURNING A DESERT INTO FARMLAND.

Huge Dam to Be Built on Colorado River.

\$48,000,000 CONTRACT.

Washington, Yesterday.

Hundreds of thousands of acres of barren desert will be converted into smiling orchards and farms by the construction of a giant boulder dam on the Colorado River, for which Senator Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, signed a \$48,000,000 contract yesterday. The dam is expected to take a decade to build and will be one of the largest in the world.—Reuter.

EUROPEAN'S BREACH.

Mr. J. P. Napier-Bell, of the Asiatic Petroleum Company, was at the Central Magistracy this morning summoned before Mr. W. Schofield for having committed a breach of his learner's licence, by driving a motor car in Hennessy Road on March 20 at 2.20 p.m.

Defendant pleaded guilty, and intimated that there was another person with him at the time who was teaching him (defendant). His Worship imposed a fine of \$10.

A MARE'S NEST.

A resident in the vicinity of Bowen Road telephoned to Central Police Station at 8.20 o'clock last night, giving information to the effect that he had heard cries of distress in the neighbourhood of the Bowen Road after beds.

However, on enquiries being made by the Police, it was discovered that the "cries" were being made by a number of Chinese who were engaged in a game called "chai mul."

KEEPING THE YOUNG FROM TEMPTATION.

Sunday Opening Bill Favoured by Masses.

PRAYERS FOR DEFEAT.

Rugby, Yesterday.
The House of Commons to-night debated the Sunday Performances Regulation Bill, which empowers local authorities to licence the Sunday opening of cinemas. The Home Secretary, Mr. J. R. Clynes, moving the second reading, said that the Government thought the problem of declaring the Sunday opening of places of entertainment illegal under the 18th century Act was one for solution by the collective wisdom of the House.

By the Bill Sunday opening would be decided by Local Option and the authorities could allow the types of entertainment commonly given in recent years.

The Bill abolished the right of private persons to sue as common informers for penalties under the Sunday Observance Act and in future proceedings must be instituted by the local authority. Unless the problem was solved there would be widespread irritation.

Rejection Moved.

Rejection of the Bill was moved by Mr. McPherson (Liberal), who claimed that the mass of opinion outside London and trade interests were against the Bill.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain, supporting the Bill, said that the view among social workers was that the provision of decent and reasonable amusement kept young people from undesirable temptation.

A continuation of the debate showed that all parties are divided on the Bill, on which there will be a free vote, and which was supported by Sir John Simon, Mr. George Lansbury, First Commissioner for Works, and Lord Eustace Percy, Minister for Education in the Conservative Government.—British Wireless Service.

Fierce Opposition.

London, Yesterday.
One thousand opponents of the Sunday Cinema Bill gathered outside the House of Commons while the Bill was being debated last night. As the time for division approached, a group of white haired old men knelt on the pavement praying for defeat of the Bill and "a visitation on the iniquitous who defended it."

Groups of supporters and opponents of the Bill engaged in fierce argument in which the police had to intervene. An attempt was made to enter the House itself, but was frustrated by the Police, who finally dispersed the crowd.

Inside the House the removal of the party whips brought the dramatic tension of the clash of individual opinions and convictions.

Mr. Clynes, moving the second reading, said that it was the duty of the House to modify the law in accordance with present day conditions, or enforce it. The latter course would mean enforcement of the "hoary Act" of 1780, which would stop every entertainment in village institutes and concert halls. Clearly conditions in 1780 were not comparable to those of 1931.

Mr. McPherson, a Scottish member whose native land is unaffected by the Bill, moved rejection of the Bill as an attempt to commercialise Sunday.

The turning point in the debate was a speech by Sir John Simon in support of the measure, in which he drew a striking picture of Sunday night, spent by a family in a single room with no alternative but to go into the wet streets.

Sir Thomas Inskip, opposing the Bill, likened the commercialisation of the Sabbath to "sticking an advertisement on the Cenotaph."

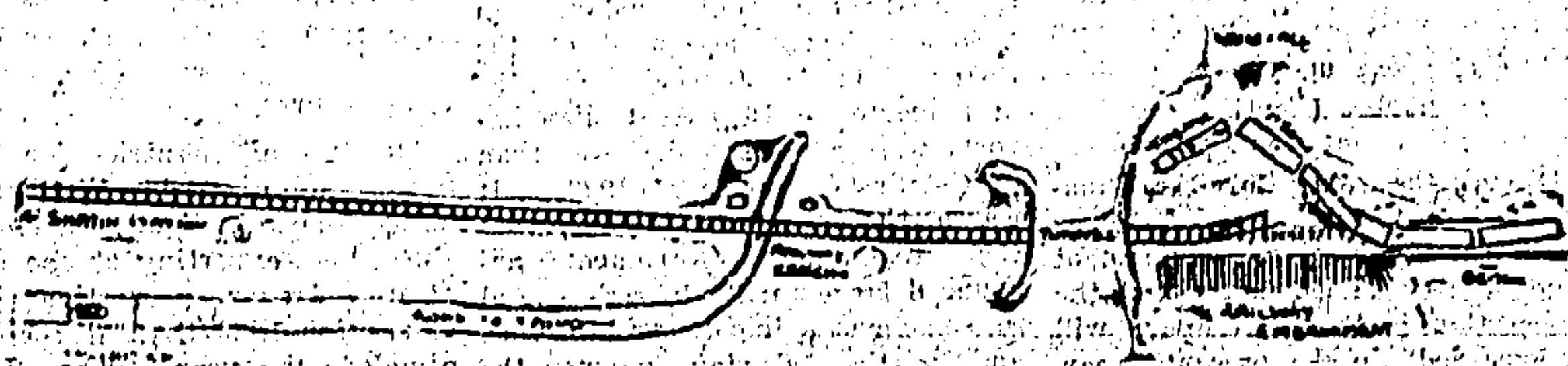
Second Reading Vote.

The voting was as follows:—
For 258
Against 210

Majority 48
Reuter.

AIR MAIL CRASH.

Sydney, Yesterday.
Air Commander Kingsford Smith is taking the "Southern Cross" to Atupang to pick up the air mail of the "City of Cairo."—Reuter.



The above is a rough sketch showing the scene of the disaster at Shatin yesterday evening, when it is believed that ten or twelve people perished as the result of a landslide which caused the derailment of the local train.

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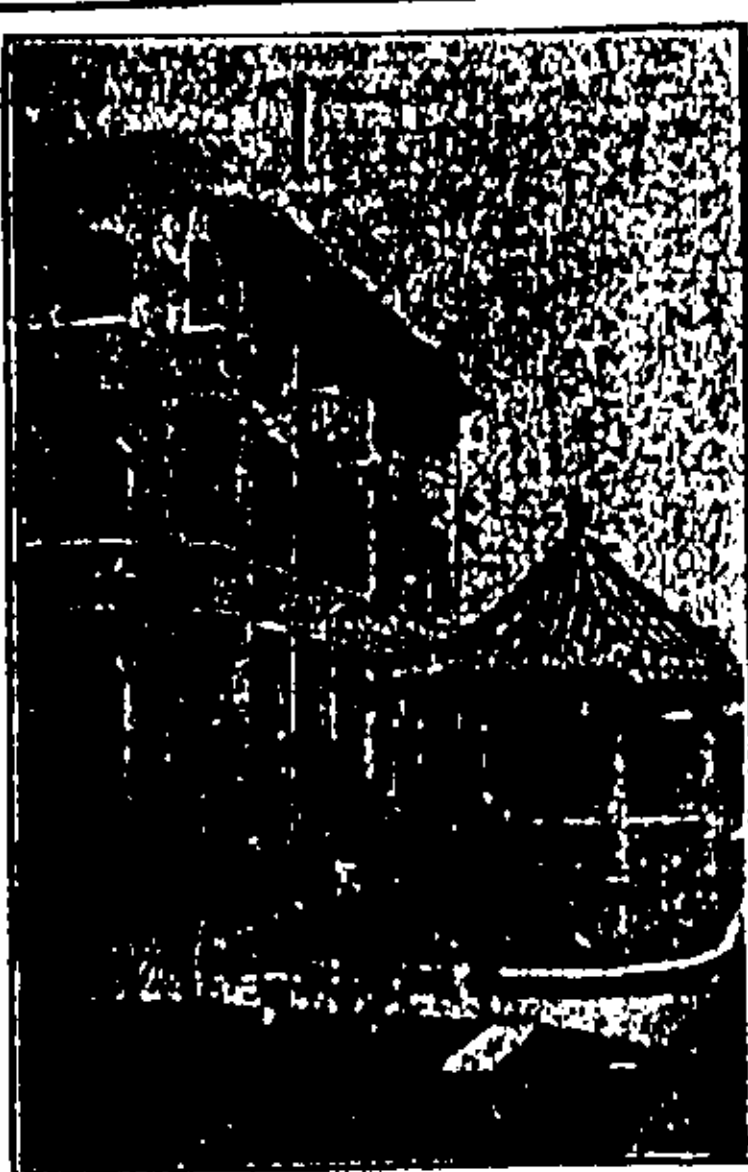
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AN ILLUSION DISPELLED.

When the eugenist goes to Nature he learns what not to do, as well as what to do. With all his vaunted industry the ant has many faults, and some of these were laid bare by Professor Sir J. Arthur Thomson, who told the members of the Eugenics Society about the warnings that man may take from Nature.

The occasion was the annual dinner in commemoration of Sir Francis Galton's birthday, held at the Rembrandt Hotel, with Dean Inge in the chair.

"Has man nothing to learn," asked Prof. Thomson, "from the seamy side of division of labour among animals, when great efficiency is often secured at the expense of the individual, as when certain members of an ant community are specialised as honey-pots? The red flag waves when we see how an occasional animal society automatically shields undesirables who could not survive for a week on individualistic lines, such as termite soldiers or master ants, who have to be spoon fed by the workers.

60 Eggs A Minute.

"We are told to go to the ant, and what do we see in that marvellous communal organisation? Amid much that is admirable we see a multitude of non-reproductive females and a specialised generative caste. We look longer and we see slave-making and warfare. Among the termites the exaggeration of maternity is almost grotesque when the single queen lays eggs at the rate of sixty per minute for days and weeks on end.

"In other forms of life there may be found such over-sexing of the males that they have not room for even a food canal. The red flag flaps when we are confronted with pigmy parasitic males, carried about by their mates, and entirely dependent on them for sustenance. In certain communities of ants and termites there are 'physogastric' guests, which have lost eyes and wings in the course of their individual life, being the victims of an over-sheltered life, an over-generous hospitality, and a depressing stuffiness of environment.

"Such are samples of 'the red flags' in the animal world, surely suggestive of warnings to man, surely giving us hints towards a better understanding of the origin of evils.

"Beauty and Health."

"Yet this illustration of red flags or warnings must not obscure the larger fact that the animal world attains in many ways to an excellence that mankind may well envy. Apart from man's interferences there is almost no disease in wild nature; throughout the animal world there is an exuberance of positive health. There is a practical omnipresence of beauty. Sex pathology is very rare, and the animal love making is often at a high aesthetic level. Through the ages there has been selection of types with nimble wits and the raw materials of the virtues. Such aspects, as well as those of genetics, deserve the attention of the wise eugenist."

HOTEL GUESTS**AT THE HONG KONG**

April 19, 1931.

Mr. N. Appleton.
Messrs. A. Bunch, G. Baron,
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Mr. and Mrs. G. Dowling, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Demuth, Mr. Irving Denton.

Mr. H. H. Green.
Mr. P. C. Haleh, Mr. and Mrs. M. Hendry, Miss L. F. Hudson.

Mr. O. Hallener.
Mr. J. E. Joseph.
Messrs. H. Krebs, E. C. A. Kent.

Miss H. Lillie, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Legarda and child, Mrs. Lee Choon-yuan, Messrs. Lee Chintuan, Lee Gim-bin.

Messrs. H. H. Muller, O. Morgenstern, Miss M. Maltby.

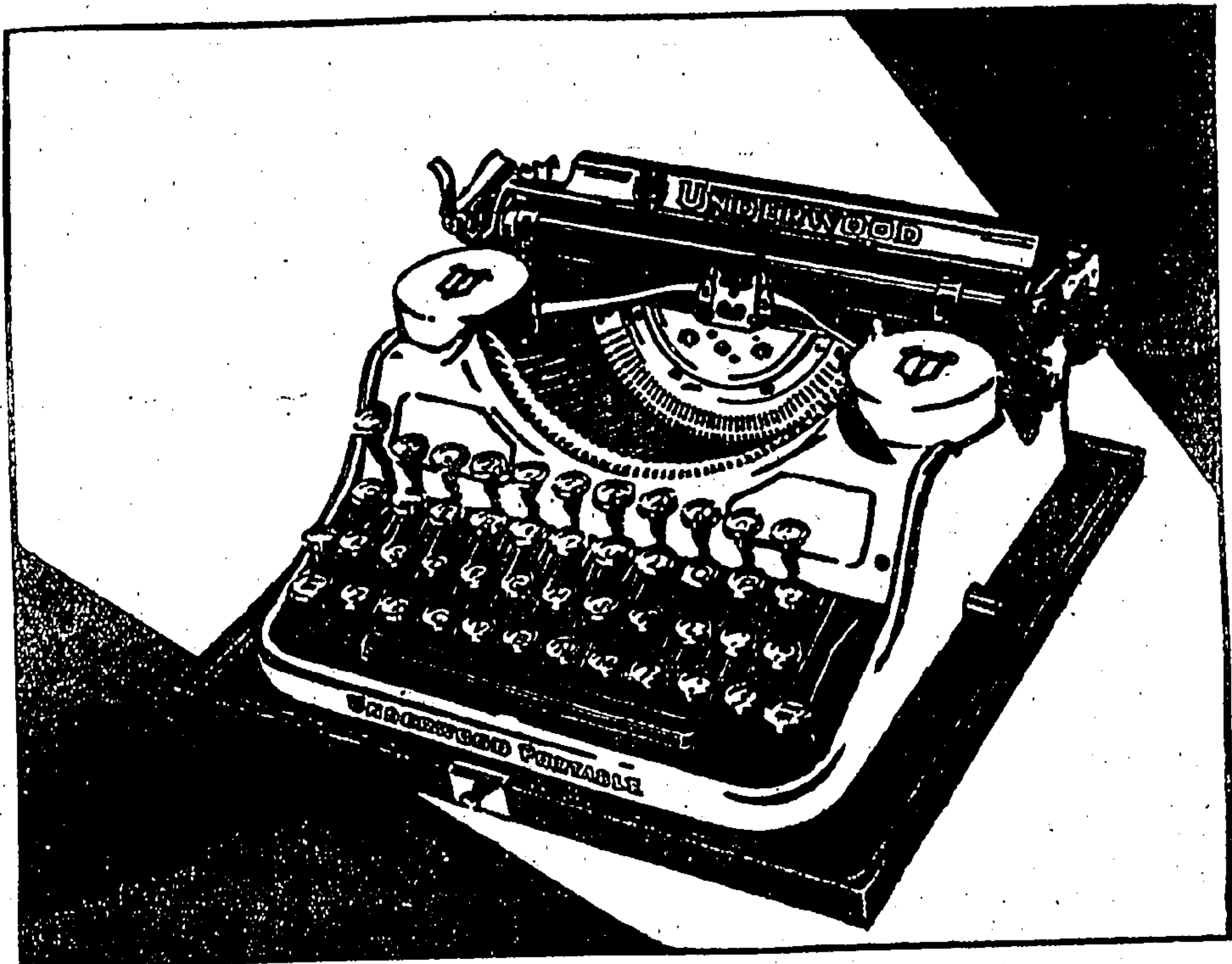
Messrs. B. Nichols, A. E. Nobbings, R. S. Norman.

Mr. and Mrs. Ramon Oriol and child.

Mr. A. Pissel.
Messrs. R. E. Reid, P. F. Robertson.

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↑ YAMAGATA MARU Thursday, 30th April.
SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu,
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BOKUYO MARU Wednesday, 22nd April.
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TSUYAMA MARU Saturday, 2nd May.
LIVERPOOL via Port Said, Stamboul (Constantinople), Genoa.
↑ TOYOAKA MARU Friday, 15th May.
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.
AKITA MARU Wednesday, 20th April.
↑ NAGATO MARU Friday, 8th May.
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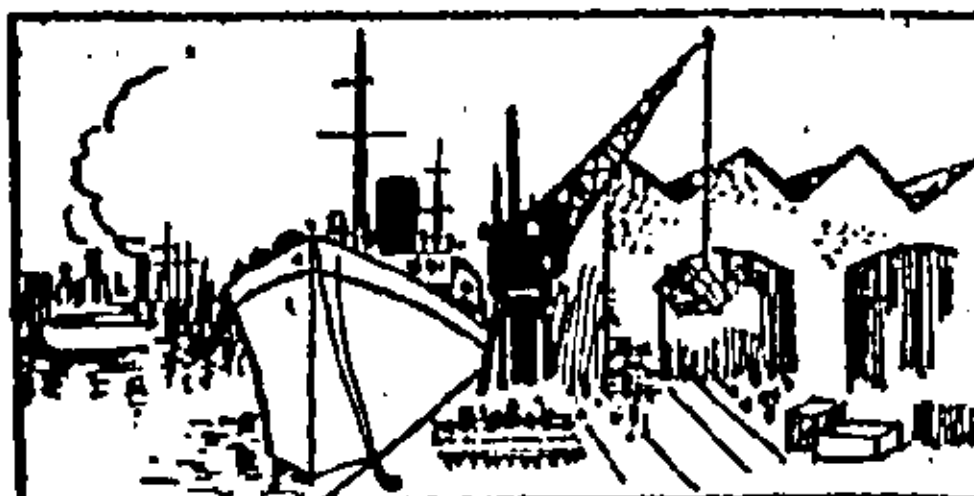
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NAVY OF TO-MORROW

PLEA FOR MAXIMUM GUN POWER.

The following is a review by Admiral Sir Reginald Custance of "Navies of To-day and To-morrow," a book that is certain to be widely discussed, and of which the author is Captain Acworth, the Morning Post Naval Correspondent.

This book is important, because it deals with the fundamental principle that in war at sea the destruction of the enemy armed ships in battle is the chief military aim.

That was the accepted doctrine set forth in the Admiralty Memorandum laid before the Colonial Conference in the year 1902. It was derived from the great Admirals of the past, had produced the decisive battle of Trafalgar, and is the traditional doctrine upheld by Captain Acworth.

Two years later, in the year 1904, a new Board came into office with a new doctrine, declaring that the fruits of victory can be attained without a battle. This was to be reached by building larger ships than those of the enemy, in order to discourage him from offering battle, and by fighting at long and indecisive ranges if battle were joined. The result was the indecisive battle of Jutland and its consequences.

Captain Acworth shows that those consequences were that the superior British fleet was neutralised by the inferior German fleet, while the German submarines operated against British merchant shipping, causing immense losses, which nearly led to our failure in the War. Is not this a proof that the 1904 doctrine was, and is, unsound?

As is well known, the desire to fight at long ranges was increased by an exaggerated fear of the Whitehead torpedo and by not recognising the importance of superior gunfire at decisive ranges. Evidently if the fruits of victory can be attained without a battle, it cannot be worth while to run risks.

Again, the failure to provide security for our sea-going trade was due to the same cause, but was brought about in a different way. The German cruisers and submarines, which threatened it, were not brought to action because they could not be found until the system of patrolling the trade routes or open sea had failed and been replaced by the convoy system, when the armed escorts intercepted them.

No Change.

The war led to no change in the doctrine accepted in 1904. The post-war battleships, Nelson and Rodney, are larger than those built before the war. The armour in these ships is arranged to give the maximum protection at long ranges, and the gun practices in peace time have been carried out beyond decisive ranges, much reliance being placed on spotting from the air. This goes to show that the long range indecisive battle is still in favour and the covering effect of superior gunfire at decisive ranges is not recognised.

Further, at the Geneva Conference, stress was laid on the trade routes. At that held at Washington 10,000-ton cruisers were approved. However adapted that type of ship might be for trade route and other services, it is unsuitable for the convoy service, which needs escorts with fighting power and not with excessive speed. Is it not evident that at these conferences more attention was concentrated on patrolling the trade routes than on the convoy system? Thus, whether we consider the battle, or the system of giving security to the trade, the true lessons of the war had not been learnt. The post-war directing minds were still guided by the mistaken doctrine of 1904.

In Part III Captain Acworth turns to the Navy of the future and starts by explaining the purposes for which the Navy exists. According to him these may be summed up to be the defence of the British Empire, its overseas trade and its interests. Cannot a stronger case be made? Does not the British Navy exist to attack, or to threaten to attack, enemy armed ships, and by defeating or neutralising them to make secure the British Empire, its sea-going trade and interests? Thus, the main fleet watches the enemy main fleet and attacks when opportunity offers; the armed escort is placed alongside the convoy ready to attack when the enemy raider appears. In

each case the military arm is to attack when a favourable opportunity offers, and the political object is security. Is not this the purpose for which every navy exists and has always existed?

Their Requirements. With much force the author explains that the navies required by particular countries differ according to their geographical and other conditions; the case for Great Britain differs from that for any other country; and a weak Navy may have a deterrent effect until it has been defeated.

He holds that:— "The Navy should be planned, constructed, and trained as a balanced whole to render it an instrument which can obtain decisive and overwhelming victory over the enemy's main fleet when the fleets engage, the decisive point being in the future, as in the past, opposite the guns of the enemy's battle fleet."

"Naval strategy should consist of a single-minded determination ultimately to force action on the opponent; whether he wish it or not, and to make such action, when joined, decisive."

The reader may ask whether the existing Navy has been planned and constructed as a balanced whole. As is well known, the number and size of the battleships were dealt with at Washington without regard to the decisive battle they might have to fight, but purely to parity with the navy of the United States, with whom war was declared to be unthinkable. No agreement on the strength in cruisers was found possible either at Washington or later at Geneva. Neither side understood that war at sea cannot be divided into compartments in this way, but must be considered as a whole. Neither side realised that the security of the sea-going trade depends not on the futile system of patrolling trade routes, but on the results of the decisive battle and of the combats between raiders and escorts to convoys.

Was not the failure to agree at the London Conference due to the fact that France and Italy had the decisive battle in their minds, whereas Great Britain and the United States had not? Behind these conferences was no sound sea doctrine, and no recognition of the principle that the navy required by each nation is an absolute quantity based on its own particular strategic concepts, providing for its own security and not menacing, but mindful of, the security of others.

Need of Numbers.

Captain Acworth's conception of the Navy required to win the decisive battle is based on the lessons of the war. His fighting fleet includes battleships of moderate dimensions, because our strategy demands numbers; of the fighting power needed to win the battle; of moderate speed seeing that battle can be forced by sound strategy. To assist in the battle and in giving security to the overseas trade he requires armoured cruisers of good fighting power and high speed relative to our own battleships. In place of the present torpedo boat destroyers he substitutes second class cruisers of high speed relative to the armoured cruisers.

All these ships are to be armed exclusively with the gun. He rightly looks upon the Whitehead torpedo to be an inferior short range weapon and upon the bomb to be too inaccurate to be used or feared at sea. Since the failure of the submarine, when properly countered, shows that its limitations are great, he would only use the torpedo in small ones suitable as deterrents to local attacks. Since he has no use for the bomb, the aeroplane and the aircraft carrier can be replaced by the ships of the fleet.

His battleship is a vessel of 12,000 tons, with a maximum speed of 17½ knots, of great sea-keeping capacity at low speeds, heavily armoured over the vitals and armed with six 13.5-inch guns in turrets to fight at decisive ranges of 15,000 yards or less, or at maximum ranges of 20,000 yards if required. His armoured cruiser is a 28½-knot, 12,000-ton vessel with similar sea-keeping capacity, armed with six 9.2-inch guns in turrets and armoured to meet a slightly heavier gun. His second class cruiser is a 27-knot vessel of 4,000 tons, with a similar sea-keeping capacity, armed with six 6-inch guns and unprotected by armour.

These different classes are severally comparable with the ships of the pre-1904 era. They are somewhat smaller, but, unlike them, their armaments are

homogeneous. The speeds of the unarmoured cruisers are higher. On the whole the comparison indicates that the proposals are practicable.

According to the author the resulting navy compared with that existing would consist of: 25 battleships with 150 guns as against 4 with 28, 112 unarmoured cruisers with 228 guns as against 4 with 28, 112 unarmoured cruisers with 672 guns as against 49 with 124. This great increase of gun power is due to discarding ineffective weapons and to eliminating vessels of little or no fighting value, which have grown, like fungi, round the faulty doctrine that the battle need not be decisive.

ARRIVALS OF SHIPS.

Sunday, April 19.
Andes Maru, Japanese str., 7,772 tons, Capt. T. Matoshige, from Singapore, Kowloon Wharf.—O.S.K.
Elpenor, British str., 4,824 tons, Capt. W. J. Wilson, from Singapore, Holt's Wharf.—B. & S.
Kwanto Maru, Japanese str., 8,599 tons, Capt. M. Mizaguchi, from Shanghai, Kowloon Wharf.—O.S.K.

Solviken, Norwegian str., 1,435 tons, Capt. N. Norvalds, from Saigon, buoy No. A10.—Wo Fat Sing.
Tehekam, Chinese str., 806 tons, Capt. Lal Yee, from Pakhoi, buoy No. B23.—Wo On & Co.
Teiresias, British str., 4,799 tons, Captain H. Wilkinson, from Shanghai, buoy No. A1.—B. & S.

Tjisalak, Dutch str., 3,614 tons, Captain P. Meerman, from Amoy, buoy No. A8.—J.C.I.L.
Monday, April 20.
Antung, British str., 2,107 tons, Capt. D. Lupton, from Hoihow, buoy No. B14.—B. & S.

Chian Lee, Chinese str., 1,850 tons, Capt. K. Ishii, from Swatow, Yaumati Anchorage.—Yee Tai Hong.
Fukura Maru, Japanese str., 1,926 tons, Captain E. Hirata, from Newchwang, buoy No. B24.—D.K.K.
Kamo, British str., 725 tons, Capt. L. Beer, from Kama port, Yaumati Anchorage.—Williamson & Co.

Kueichow, British str., 1,220 tons, Capt. D. Williams, from Canton, buoy No. B19.—B. & S.
Kwangtung, British str., 1,572 tons, Capt. A. F. Summerfield, from Swatow, buoy No. B15.—B. & S.
Nevada, American str., 3,517 tons, Capt. J. S. Smith, from Kobe, buoy No. A4.—States S.S. Co.
Pres. Grant, American str., 14,187 tons, Capt. W. A. Ross, from Shanghai, Pier No. 5, Kowloon Wharf.—Dollar S.S. Line.

Taiyo Maru, Japanese str., 14,457 tons, Capt. Yasemon Tomioka, from Los Angeles, San Francisco, Honolulu and Japan ports, Kowloon Wharf.—N.Y.K.

Tai Yuan, British str., 2,100 tons, Captain R. Robertson, from Amoy, buoy No. B3.—B. & S.

STEAMERS' MOVEMENTS.

The C.P.S. R.M.S. Empress of Canada (from Manila) is due here at 11 a.m. on April 22 (Wednesday), and will berth at Pier No. 5, Kowloon Wharf.

The F. & O. s.s. Allipore left Singapore for this port on April 20 at noon, and is due here on April 26 at about 4 p.m.

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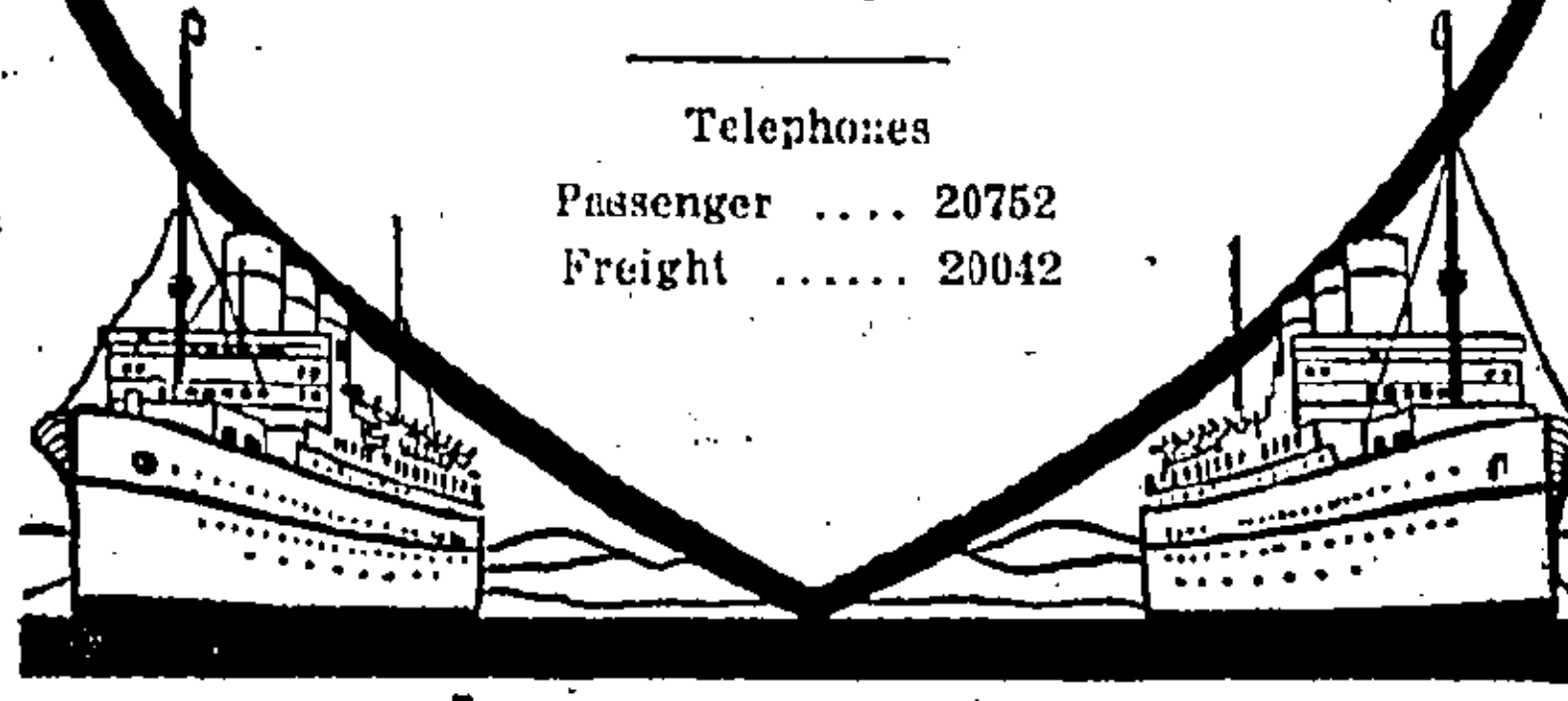
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THURSDAY, APRIL 23.

Europe via Suez (Letters and Papers, London, Mar. 26 and Parcels, Mar. 19) Comorin
FRIDAY, APRIL 24.

U.S.A., Canada, Japan & Shanghai (Seattle, April 4) President Lincoln
Japan Kamo Maru
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai (San Francisco, April 2) Chichibu Maru

SATURDAY, APRIL 25.
Calcutta and Straits Sui Sang

OUTWARD MAILS

TUESDAY, APRIL 21.

Samshui & Wuchow Kong Ning 4 p.m.
Saigon Haidis 5 p.m.
Swatow Hop Sang 5 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22.

Hoihow and Bangkok Liangchow 10 a.m.
Shanghai and *Europe via Siberia Memnon 10.30 a.m.
Manila, Australia & New Zealand
via Thursday Island

THURSDAY, APRIL 23.

Japan and *South American Ports Changte
Amoy (Due Thursday Island, May 2.)
Straits Parcels Apr. 22, 11 a.m.
Haiphong Registration 11.45 a.m.
Swatow Letters 12.30 p.m.
Amoy Bokuyo Maru 10.30 a.m.

FRIDAY, APRIL 24.

Amoy and Formosa via Swatow Tai Yuan 8.30 p.m.
Straits Van Heutsz 10.30 a.m.
Haiphong Canton 2.30 p.m.
Swatow Hydrangea 3 p.m.
Amoy Sui Sang 5 p.m.

SATURDAY, APRIL 25.

Hoihow, Pakhoi & Haiphong Klungechow 10.30 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow Hai Yang 1 p.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Aden, Egypt & Europe via Marseilles

K.P.O.

Apr. 24, 4.30 p.m. Apr. 24, 5 p.m.
Registration Apr. 25, 9 a.m. Registration Apr. 25, 9.45 a.m.
Letters 10 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

Shanghai, Japan, Honolulu, Canada, U.S.A., C. & S. America and *Europe via Vancouver, B.C.

Empress of Canada (Due Vancouver, B.C., May 14 and *Europe via Siberia.)
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Hong Kong, Tuesday, April 21, 1931.

Train Disaster Fund?

News of the disaster on the
Kowloon-Canton Railway last
night spread very rapidly, creat-
ing the utmost concern among the
whole of the community, Chinese
and non-Chinese alike. The
scenes witnessed cannot be im-
agined by any who were not actual
eye-witnesses either of the de-
railment of the train or of the
subsequent rescue operations, the
latter being carried out under
most exacting and trying circum-
stances. The real cause of the
catastrophe—whether a wash-
away or otherwise—will be deter-
mined in the course of the in-
quest on the unfortunate victims,
and, therefore, need not be dis-
cussed at this juncture. It may
be poor consolation to the victims
and to the bereaved relatives to
suggest that if the Canton ex-
press train and not the 4.39 train
from Shumchun had been derailed
in similar manner the disaster
would have been magnified
tenfold as the Canton express
was carrying no fewer than six
hundred passengers.

At the moment, all that can be
done is to tender the most sin-
cere condolences to the relatives
of those who unfortunately lost
their lives and to those passen-
gers who suffered serious in-
juries. The fortitude of the
surviving victims was exem-
plary in the extreme. Likewise
the various rescue parties, hand-
capped by darkness and by road
communications being cut off,
deserve the highest praise. It
was a veritable night of terror
for all concerned—passengers,
train officials, and rescuers—
that will long live in the memory

It may be suggested that a
public fund be opened imme-
diately for the relief of the rela-
tives of the dead and for those
injured most seriously. In such
a distressing calamity time is
undoubtedly the essence of the
contract. As only Chinese pas-
sengers are involved perhaps the
Chinese Chamber of Commerce
may care to take the lead in open-
ing a public relief fund. They
may feel assured of the strong-
est support from every section of
the community.

News in Brief.

The lowest open air temperature
yesterday was 71. The humidity
was 75 at 10 a.m. and 91 at 4 p.m.

At the Crown Lands Office yes-
terday, Mr. F. C. Parker Rees dis-
posed of two lots of Crown land
(Nos. 2458 and 2459) at the upset
price of \$18,593 each.

Mrs. F. X. Remedios, of 13,
Nanking Street, has reported to the
Police that a friend of her hus-
band's, Thomas Rozario, aged 13
years, native of the Philippine
Islands, had absented himself from
the house since ten o'clock yester-
day morning.

Miss F. C. Woo, M.B.E., speak-
ing at the "At Home" yesterday of
the Victoria Diocesan and Mission-
ary Association, interestingly de-
scribed her experiences in America
and Canada in the course of her
successful campaign to raise
\$455,000 on behalf of the St.
Paul's Girls' School.

In regard to the rumour in Hong
Kong that traffic via Siberia has
been suspended, Messrs. Thos. Cook
& Son, Limited, have received tele-
graphic advice from the North that
this rumour is entirely without
foundation. No interruption has
taken place and none is expected.
The service is operated thrice weekly
as heretofore.

In an attempt to close a window
during the heavy rains yesterday
afternoon, Cheung Fong-shing (32)
fell from the second floor of 187
Reclamation Street, on to the iron
roof of the first floor. He suffered
injuries to his legs and chest,
which necessitated his removal to
the Kwong Wah Hospital. His
condition is considered to be seri-
ous.

On his arrival from the country
on the afternoon of April 19, Lo
Kam, unemployed, was befriended
by a Chinese who offered to accom-
pany him to No. 2 Titi Hong Lane,
on the pretence of finding him em-
ployment. Lo handed over to him
money and clothing to the value of
\$11, and on waking up the next
morning found that his "friend"
had disappeared.

At the monthly meeting of the
Chinese Chamber of Commerce
yesterday, it was decided, after
some discussion, not to send a re-
presentative to the coming Kuomint-
ang National People's Convention.
It was also decided to call a meet-
ing at an early date to determine
the attitude of Chinese merchants
on the currency question. A re-
port, could afterward be forwarded
to the Currency Commission.

SPAIN TO CHANGE LEGAL SYSTEM.

To Be Based Upon the
British Code.

THOROUGH REVISION.

Madrid, Yesterday.
The British legal system will be
the model for the new Spanish legal
code. The Minister of Justice
yesterday received the Presidents
of the Madrid Supreme Court and
the Court of Justice and urged the
necessity for thorough revision of
the Spanish legal system on the
broad lines of the British system,
so far as it was adaptable to
Spanish requirements.—Reuter.

NAVAL AGREEMENT

CONSIDERATION OF BASIS OF
AGREEMENT.

PRESENT POSITION.

Rugby, Yesterday.
Questioned in the House of Com-
mons as to the present position of
the negotiations between France
and Italy concerning the Naval
Agreement, Mr. Henderson said
that the drafting committee were
engaged in preparing the declara-
tion which was to give effect to the
basis of the agreement. Certain
difficulties which had arisen were
under consideration between the
three Governments represented on
the committee.

He added that there was no
foundation for the statement that
the British Government were not
willing to proceed at the present
time.—British Wireless Service.

CHEUNGCHAU NOTES

CELEBRATION OF FISHERMEN'S
FESTIVAL.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Cheung Chau, Yesterday.
The last of our Easter visitors
left on Sunday afternoon from
House 26, and so avoided the subse-
quent torrent of rain.
On account of the theatricals at
the Fishermen's (Paak Tai) Festi-
val an extra ferry trip is being
made until to-morrow (the 21st),
leaving Hong Kong at 10 and re-
turning from Cheung Chau at
11.15. This theatre is held, an-
nually in a huge specially erected
marshed. In former years a launch
was chartered to make many trips
on the day, including an 11 p.m.
journey.

It was, perhaps, well that the
promoters limited the extra trips
this year to one return journey as
the weather has been unfavourable
to pleasure seekers.
There was unpleasant evidence
as one boarded the ferry this
morning that many of the trippers
were not used to the sea. As the
boat made a stop of only a few
minutes it was necessary to swab
decks, with hose, to the consid-
erable inconvenience of the return-
ing passengers.
More applications have been
coming in for houses in the Sum-
mer, and the full ferry service may
soon be expected.

MONEY LEFT.

LOCAL ESTATES VALUED FOR
PROBATE.

Eng Ting-ying, otherwise Chan
Ng-sze, a married woman, who died
at 229, Lai Chi Kok Road, 3rd floor,
on November 30 last year, left local
estate to the value of \$17,200.
Letters of Administration have
been granted to the widow, Chin
Park-doon, residing at 23, Wing
Lok Building, Kowloon.

Chan Ping-ye, (Chan Ping-ye), a
partridge-cane dealer, who died at
55, Queen's Road West, 2nd floor,
on July 23 last, left estate valued
for probate at \$105,900. Probate
has been granted to Chan Sing-chiu,
his son. Testator directs that "on
no account shall my estate be
squandered at random, or extra-
vaguantly spent for private pur-
poses."

OLD BELL OF OLD NEWGATE.

The iron bell which for long years
told the dismal tidings of a hang-
ing at old Newgate Prison, has
come back to Britain from America.
It was bought some time ago by
Mr. G. W. Ritchie, of Providence,
who recently died. It is his widow
who has returned it to London,
where it will be placed in a museum
as a memorial to the days
when crowds gathered for a hang-
ing and the highest bidder secured
the best seat.

RUBBER RECORD LOW LEVELS.

Difficulty Found in
Selling.

SCARCITY OF BUYERS.

London, Yesterday.
Rubber reached a new low record
yesterday when it touched two and
seven eighth pence and closed at
two fifteen sixteenths. At one
time difficulty was found in selling
owing to the scarcity of buyers.
One of the contributory causes of
yesterday's weakness was the an-
nouncement of the Port of London
authorities, showing an addition of
2,771 tons to the stocks of last
week.—Reuter.

ROUND THE CINEMAS

ZIEGFELD PRAISES COLOUR
EFFECTS.

"WHOOPEE."

Although technicolour has re-
ceived the praise of millions of
screen enthusiasts all over the
world, and some famous artists
have added their praises to the
swelling chorus, it is doubtful
whether technicolour has ever re-
ceived any praise more satisfac-
tory than that accorded by Florenz
Ziegfeld, the noted producer of the
Ziegfeld Follies.

Ziegfeld, in association with
Samuel Goldwyn, produced "Whoop-
pee," now on view in the Queen's
Theatre completely in techni-
colour.

After the completion of "Whoop-
pee," Mr. Ziegfeld wired to Dr.
Herbert T. Kalmus, President of
the Technicolour Corporation, as
follows:—
"Whooppee" is the first of my
musical comedies to appear upon
the screen as it appeared on the
stage. It will enable the entire
world to see a production for
which seats cost \$6.50 for less than
a dollar. Technicolour enables us
to transfer to the screen the mar-
vello stage colouring, losing no
beauty."

"THE DEVIL'S HOLIDAY."

"The Devil's Holiday," a new
Nancy Carroll picture is now show-
ing at the Central Theatre.
It is an original play by Ed-
mund Goulding, sensational author-
director who wrote and directed
Gloria Swanson's "The Trespass-
er."

Goulding chose a typically
American locale—the Mid-Western
wheat country, for this stirring
romance drama. It concerns the
lives of God-fearing farmers and
the enemy-breed, the urbanites
who attempt to prey upon them.

As a gold-digging mania is in
league with several tricky sales-
men, Miss Carroll gets a commis-
sion for winning and dining the
farmer-buyers of agricultural im-
plements. After she gets them
"gaga" about her, the salesmen
put over the finishing touches by
closing the sales. It's an "on-the-
level" racket, but it's not exactly
open and above board, and there
comes a day when Nancy regrets
that she ever engaged in it, for
she falls in love with Phillips
Holmes, handsome young son of
a wealthy farmer, after she has
baited him for a deal with a tractor
salesman.

Heavy emotional scenes follow
when Nancy tries to compromise
her mode of living with the sim-
plicity of life to which Holmes
has been accustomed. The story
has many stirring, dramatic mo-
ments.

Included in the supporting cast
are James Kirkwood, Hobart Bos-
worth, Ned Sparks, Morgan Farley,
Jed Prouty, Paul Lukas, ZaSu
Pitts, Morton Downey, Guy Oliver,
Jessie Pringle, Wade Boteler, and
Laura La Plante.

"BILLY THE KID"

Even picking dogs for these
"period" pictures isn't so easy.
When King Vidor came to the
planning of his scene for "Billy the
Kid," which will be shown on
Sunday in the Queen's Theatre, he
found that the question of appro-
priate cantines was indeed an im-
portant one.

"Billy the Kid" is an historic
recital of the life of the Wild
West's most famous character. It
deals largely with the town of
Lincoln, New Mexico, and the
famous cattlemen's war which
took place there.

Therefore "Lincoln," when repro-
duced, had to be accurate in every
particular.
And the dogs couldn't be wire
haired, for terriers or German
Police dogs or water spaniels.
Vidor's choice, in fact, was limited
to mongrels of uncertain breed,
shepherds, greyhounds, or collies.
John Mack Brown, Wallace Beery,
Ray Johnson, and Karl Dane head
a large cast in the new Metro-
Goldwyn-Mayer production.

NEW YORK'S REIGN OF TERROR.

Girls Dread Sharing
Vivian Gordon's Fate.

WIDOW'S BLACKMAIL.

New York, March 10.
New York was shocked to-day
by startling new charges against
the "vice racket" with which
Vivian Gordon, the night club
hostess who was strangled on
February 26, is said to have been
identified before she decided to
give information against her for-
mer associates—and paid the
penalty.

Mrs. Catherine Parker Clivette,
president of the Society for the
Prevention of Unjust Convictions,
entered the lists with a public an-
nouncement in which she states
that at least 1,000 girls, includ-
ing some belonging to the highest
levels of society, are hiding panic-
stricken in their homes, afraid to
venture on the streets for fear
they may meet the same fate as
Vivian Gordon.

Police "Crooks."
These girls, Mrs. Clivette de-
clares, are the victims of the plot-
ting of police "stool pigeons,"
crooked policemen, and corrupt
magistrates.

They are afraid, to tell the
vice commissioners their tragic
stories, and consequently have
imprisoned themselves in their
homes, not knowing where to
turn for aid against the system
which has ruined hundreds of
lives.

In common with the murdered
woman, the majority of these girls
would like to appear before the
Vice Commission, but the terrible
example of the fate meted out to
Vivian Gordon has rendered them
terror-stricken, fearful lest the
underworld might learn of their
intentions and seek vengeance.

In the course of her statement
Mrs. Clivette gives the instance
of a young society girl, now a
widow, who "suffered mental
torment and extortion to the ex-
tent of \$70,000" as the result of
three successive "frame ups" by
police racketeers.

Upon her third arrest on a trump-
ed-up charge of immorality, the
girl, according to Clivette, took
poison in her cell, but her life was
saved by expensive medical treat-
ment.

Real Menace.

Mrs. Clivette's announcement
has served to bring home to apathe-
tic New Yorkers the existence of a
very real menace to their woman-
hood. Any respectable woman or
girl, she says, may be arrested,
blackmailed by disreputable law-
yers and "stool pigeons," and then
thrown into prison by corrupt mag-
istrates without having committed
an offence.

Her statement will probably re-
sult in the Vice-Commission speed-
ing up its work in attempting to
fix the blame for the system and clean
up the New York police force and
judiciary.

Meanwhile, the police are con-
tinuing their process of elimination
in their investigations into the
Gordon crime. The latest clue—a
statement by two men that they saw
a woman struggling in a yellow
taxicab on the morning of the
murder—is regarded as the most
important piece of evidence yet
presented.

SENTENCED

To Go To Church Every Sunday
For 5 Years.

Indianapolis.—Two young men,
were found guilty before the
Mayor of Indianapolis of stealing
petrol from a car while the own-
er was attending service at church
and had parked his car outside.

The Mayor sentenced each one
to a term of detention up to five
years in the Indiana Reformatory,
but suspended this punishment on
condition that the youths attend
all church services each Sun-
day for the next five years.

The youths have to make a
monthly report to an officer of the
Court testifying that they are ful-
filling their part of the bargain.

Ten Years Ago.

[From the "China Mail" of
April 21, 1921.]

To-day's dollar is worth 2/6.

A letter received by the Pre-
sident of the Hong Kong St.
Andrew's Society from the Prince
of Wales, reads as follows:—
"Dear Sir,—I have just been in-
formed of the great assistance you
have given towards the furtherance
of a scheme for the erection of the
Scottish National War Memorial,
and as President of the Committee,
I would ask you to accept my most
grateful thanks.—Yours very truly,
(Signed) EDWARD P.
President, Scottish National
War Memorial."

MORE DREYFUS CASE REVELATIONS.

A German General's Vindication.

REAL TRAITOR.

Any one whose blood thrilled at the drama of Dreyfus' trial, conviction, four years' imprisonment on Devil's Island, and ultimate vindication, will even now, thirty years after, jump at the news that "Schwartzkoppen has spoken." Zola, the author of "J'accuse," the tremendous indictment of the anti-Dreyfusards, declared: "Schwartzkoppen alone can reveal the whole truth." "The Truth About Dreyfus," from the Schwartzkoppen papers, is published in an English translation (Putnam's, 7s. 6d.).

Dreyfus, at 9 a.m. on Sunday, January 6, 1895, was taken, handcuffed, in a prison van to the square of the Military School in Paris, and there, in the presence of 4,000 troops, degraded from his rank as a captain in the French Army, and afterwards transported to Devil's Island.

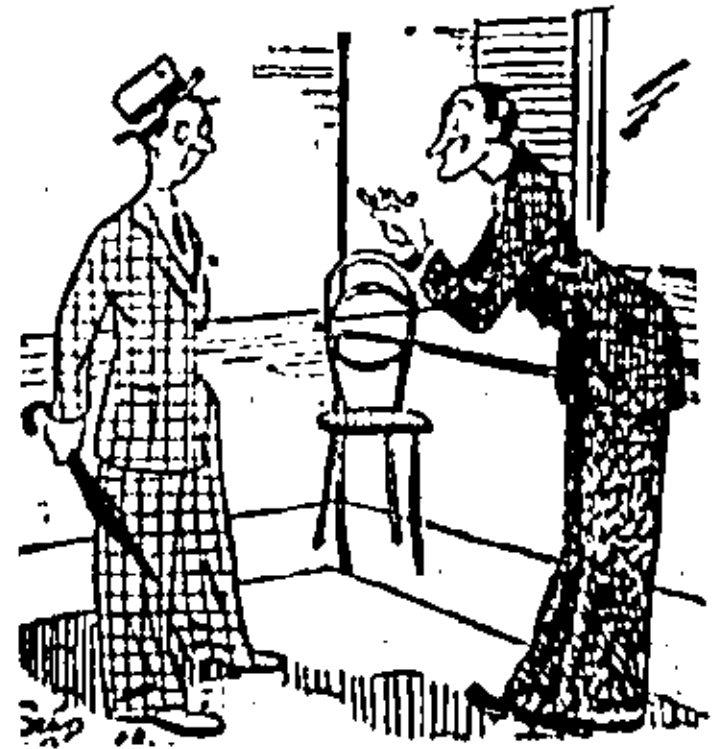
He had been convicted by a military court of treason—selling army secrets, as it was supposed, to Germany and Italy. It was not until July, 1906, that he was declared innocent, restored to the army with higher rank, and decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honour.

Colonel Schwartzkoppen, afterwards General, was German military attaché in Paris. Dreyfus, it was supposed, sold the secrets to him, but it was not Dreyfus, it was Colonel Esterhazy, that gaunt, furtive, frightened figure that was often seen stalking about Sola in the years after he fled from France.

Schwartzkoppen (who died in 1917) reveals for the first time in this book that Esterhazy sold him French Army secrets.

Esterhazy's Visit.

"Between three and four in the afternoon of July 20, 1894," he begins, "the messenger in the military department of the German



"I want the most powerful wireless set you have."

"Yes, Mr. Biggs, but I didn't know you were interested in wireless."

"Neither am I, but the woman in the flat below insulted my wife."

—Dublin Opinion.

Embassy in Paris (Rue de Lille 78), August Burde, came in and told me that a Frenchman had come about a passport."

That Frenchman was Esterhazy—a French staff officer, a personal friend of the head of the French intelligence department, a school-fellow of the President (Cassimier-Perrier), and a friend of a deputy who promised to make him assistant chief of the staff.

Schwartzkoppen gives a full account of his dealings with Esterhazy, and describes his horror when, the famous "bordereau" in Esterhazy's handwriting being published in facsimile by the Matin, he realised that Esterhazy was the author of the crimes for which Dreyfus was then on Devil's Island.

The "bordereau" was a list of documents Esterhazy left at the German Embassy.

Herr Bernhard Schwerdtfeger, the editor of the book, says in his preface: "Memories of the Dreyfus affair accompanied the General to the threshold of death. His widow tells how he lay mortally ill in the Elizabeth Hospital in Berlin after his return from the eastern front at the end of December, 1916, and one day, as she was sitting at his bedside, he raised himself up, after a long period of unconsciousness, and cried aloud: 'Frenchmen, listen to me! Dreyfus is innocent! There is nothing whatever against him! It was all just intrigue and forgery! Dreyfus is innocent!'

"Down to the gutter."

He spoke, as if he thought he was addressing a court. His wife wrote down his words.

It has, of course, been known for years that Esterhazy was the traitor, and that the "bordereau" was in his handwriting, and not Dreyfus. Esterhazy's "cunning" told Schwartzkoppen that he had carefully thought the matter out, that he knew he was bringing himself down to the level of the gutter, but that he had made unlucky speculations, and unless he could make money as a German spy he would have to blow his brains out (U.I.C.).

Schwartzkoppen's story is the final word. "It convicts Esterhazy, it convicts the miscarriage of justice."

DUST CONVICTING CRIMINALS.

Pockets That Betray the Guilty.

GREASE SPOTS.

It is fortunate for the police that criminals have pockets. So many guilty persons carefully brush their clothes and shoes in order to do away with incriminating dust, but they always forget that they have pockets into which their hands have introduced damning evidence.

"I have been instrumental in convicting many criminals simply on the microscopic examination of the residue from their pockets," said Dr. Edmond Locard, director of the Laboratory of Police Investigation at Lyons.

"It is not sufficient merely to turn the pocket inside out. It must be removed from the garment, and the stitches cut away with scissors. Then the seams should be carefully scraped. The result will be one hundred per cent. productive, and can establish guilt or innocence."

Clothes Put in Sacks.

"The examination of dust in criminology is now taking its place as one of the greatest aids the police have."

"Here in Lyons, when a suspect is brought to us, the first thing we do is to place his clothes, garment by garment, in paper sacks. Then we beat on the sacks in the same manner that a carpet is beaten."

"The dust accumulates in the bottom of the vacuum cleaner. This second dust is kept entirely apart."

"When grease spots or blood stains are on the clothing we remove the spots before beating, and make a direct examination of the stain with the microscope. It is often vital that the dust on that particular spot be kept apart from dust on other parts of the clothing."

"Astounding facts may be learned from these methods," Dr. Locard continued.

"I often divide a garment into 'zones'—similar to a map—and then apply the vacuum cleaner to each zone separately, and keep the dust in numbered order according to zones."

"A shoe is a mine of information. Sometimes I find four or five layers of mud on a suspect's shoe. A layer of mud may have a layer of flour dust next to it, followed by another layer of mud of an entirely different nature to the first."

"This fact might prove that the suspect visited a flour mill, having come by one road and left by another—probably proving his own statement a fabrication."

"I generally perforate the dust to ascertain how many layers of mud there are. Then I place each layer into a separate receptacle, noting the order in which it occurs on the shoe."

"I can thus trace the movements of a suspect for some days, before or after a crime."

"Hair is one of my greatest allies," went on Dr. Locard. "Dust accumulates in the hair more than anywhere."

"In the examination of dust a simple magnet is of great assistance. It removes from other dust all the metallic particles and permits one to examine them apart."

Dr. Locard explained that many secrets may be gleaned even from a manicure. So many criminals do not think of taking the necessary precautions about their personal hygiene, and go to his laboratory teeming with evidence about which they know nothing."

The examination of dust in criminology is an extremely complex work, but it is becoming simpler day by day.

SHE LEFT HIM \$100.

DOCTOR WHO NEVER OVERCHARGED.

"In appreciation of his never over-charging," Miss Edith Woolcott, of West Kirby, Cheshire, left \$100 to Dr. Richard Thacker King. She also gave \$50 to Fanny Aspinall "from her double."

Miss Woolcott left £22,581 (net personalty £18,860).

Her house she gave as a "Home of Peace and Joy" for poor clergymen and their families and endowed it with £2,500.

In her will Miss Woolcott wrote: "I desire that at my funeral the coffin shall be carried shoulder high from my garden to the church, walking down the sloping path to the new gate and Carpenter's Lane, and entering the church through the south door, through which two trees always entered for so very many years."

out of his own mouth, and removes the slightest shadow of doubt that might remain in any one's mind that Dreyfus was the innocent victim of a miscarriage of justice."

TWO LIFTS IN ONE SHAFT.

Electrical Engineer's Invention.

SAFETY PRINCIPLES.

The "reckless" idea of running two lifts in a single shaft occurred to Frank J. Sprague, a New York electrical engineer, about four years ago. The thought now has been transmuted into steel, and will shortly be demonstrated publicly by a large lift manufacturer.

Sprague, an historic figure in lift invention, installed the first battery of electric lifts in the New York Postal Telegraph Building in 1892. And in 1898 he designed and built the most extensive lift plan in the world, forty-nine lifts for the Central London Railway.

Why have dual lifts? In the present type of commercial office building, and with the high value of space it becomes almost imperative that the number of shafts be reduced. On certain buildings, now standing the lifts waste a large percentage of their rentable area.

Two Cars.

Sprague's invention consists of two cars operated individually, running in a common shaft on common rails. The idea sounds reckless enough, for immediately one imagines that these two cars must have the inevitable collision. Not so. Although the cars may travel to any landing in the common shaft, they cannot come closer, say, than 20 feet apart.

If the operator of the top car is descending at full speed and the lower car travels up, it is impossible for them to meet. No matter what their operators wish to do, the cars avoid each other by a respectable distance.

At the ends of their runs, provision is made for unloading the cars at a slight verticle distance apart, perhaps a few feet. The top car may unload on the mezzanine, and the lower car on the ground floor, or the top car may unload on the ground floor and the lower car in the basement.

The two lifts may be operated in any desired combination of express and local service for practically the entire run. In times of passenger depression, either car may be shut down. The lower may be left at the bottom of the shaft, and the upper at the top of the shaft.

Of course, the system, efficient as it is, must have a shortcoming. The express car, after unloading on the upper floors, may at times be hindered in its non-stop run in the lower half of the shaft. And at other times, the express car may delay the local. The condition is unavoidable; a slight loss of time is the compensation for doubling passenger capacity and decreasing shaft space by 40 per cent.

In the dual Sprague elevator system he makes use of new safety principles, also his own discovery.

FAMOUS PAPER.

THE SALE OF NEW YORK WORLD.

The report that the New York World with all its editions, morning, afternoon, and Sunday, has been purchased by Mr. Roy Howard on behalf of the Scripps-Howard newspaper organisation, marks the close of an era in the history, the most virile, original, and, in a way, the most sensational newspaper in all the world, writes R. D. B. in the Daily Express.

Mr. Joseph Pulitzer, once a poor Hungarian immigrant, went to New York from St. Louis in 1883, and purchased the moribund World for a ridiculously small sum. He infused life into the old paper and introduced new and highly controversial methods which at once sent up the circulation and made a great fortune for its eccentric owner, who was gradually growing blind.

With his death the power and prestige of the World began to decline. The property was left to his three sons. It has been managed, recently, by his youngest son, Herbert, known in Britain, as a polo-player, to whom Pulitzer left the bulk of his fortune, but for some years now the papers have been losing enormous sums.

The disappearance of the World from the morning field leaves New York with only three morning papers, aside from the "tabloid" picture papers, namely the Times, the Herald-Tribune, and the American.

Formerly there were eight morning papers, though the population has trebled in the meantime.

Mr. Roy Howard, who becomes the head of the new amalgamated evening papers to be called the World-Telegram, has had an astonishing career.

He began as a newsboy, became a reporter, a special correspondent, and eventually part-proprietor of a chain of some twenty-six newspapers distributed over the United States.

SHADOWS BEFORE

COMING EVENTS ANNOUNCED IN CHINA MAIL.

Social Functions.

To-day—Tea Dance, Hong Kong Hotel; Dinner Dances, Peninsula and Repulse Bay Hotels.

Entertainments.

To-day—King's Theatre; "Inragli."

To-day—Queen's Theatre; "Whoopoo."

To-day—Central Theatre; "The Devil's Holiday."

To-day—Majestic Theatre; "The Wild Party."

To-day—World Theatre; "Repaid Favour" (Chinese picture).

To-day—Youra Guller, pianoforte recital, Helena May Institute, 9.20 p.m.

Thursday—Concert for Service Men, Lee Theatre, 8.30 p.m.

Thursday—Band Concert, H.K.C.C. ground, 4.30 p.m.

Lammert's Auctions.

April 23, 24 and 25—At Station Hotel, Kowloon, household furniture, 11.30 a.m.

April 27—At 4, Humphrey's Building, Kowloon, household furniture, 10.30 a.m.

April 28—At 39, Humphrey's Building, Kowloon, household furniture, 10.30 a.m.

April 29—At 5A, Luna Buildings, household furniture, 10.30 a.m.

Home Mails.

Wednesday—Inward from Europe via Suez (Comorin).

Meetings.

To-morrow—Hong Kong Engineering & Construction Co., noon; General Chamber of Commerce, City Hall, 4.30 p.m.; S.P.C.A. Messrs. Jardine's Offices, 5.15 p.m.

April 27—Court of University, 5.15 p.m.

Sports.

See Sports Diary on Page 9.

COST OF CONFERRING TITLES.

The Lord Chancellor's Robes.

A Treasury White Paper gives some particulars of the accounts of the Civil Contingencies Fund for the year ended March 31, 1930.

Stamp duties remitted amounted to £3,216, including £200 12s. on the Royal warrant, letters patent, and docket, conferring a viscounty on Field-Marshal Lord Plumer, and £602 8s. on similar documents conferring baronies on Mr. Sidney Webb, Sir John Sankey, Sir William Tyrrell, and Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Baden-Powell. Lord Sankey's robes, etc., on his appointment as Lord Chancellor, cost £384 18s.

The duty remitted on letters patent appointing the Council of State during the King's illness and on the warrant appointing Mr. Snowden Chancellor of the Exchequer was 12s. in each case, while that on the letters patent conferring the title of Lord Mayor on the Mayor of the City of Perth (Western Australia) was £30 12s.

When the Prince of Wales undertook during the King's illness the conferring of knighthoods, royal warrants, letters patent, a docket had to be obtained to give him the requisite authority. The sum of £30 12s. was remitted in this connection. The legacy duty in connection with the Elsie Mackay Fund established for the redemption of the National Debt was £42 14s. 6d.

The remanet expenditure on grants for compensation for damage by enemy action amounted to £165.

In connection with this service £33,131 was received during the year, including £4,689 in respect of Roumanian oil wells, and £78,399 from dividends on awards by the Commission of Assessment of Damage in Turkey.

HONDURAS REVOLT.

THE CAPITAL NOT YET AFFECTED.

CONFINED TO NORTH.

Washington, Yesterday.

The revolution is against the Liberal Government of President Collindres, and hitherto is confined to the northern coast of Honduras.

Three United States cruisers have been sent to protect foreigners.

The revolutionaries are led by General Ferrara, described as the strongest military figure in the country. The capital has not yet been affected, as a range of mountains lies between it and the coast.

—Reuter's American Service.

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

DRAFT PROGRAMMES and **ENTRY FORMS** for the **FOURTH EXTRA RACE MEETING** to be held on **SATURDAY, 2nd May, 1931.** (weather permitting) may be obtained at the Race Course, Hong Kong Club, and Causeway Bay Stables.

Entries **CLOSE** at 12 o'clock Noon on **THURSDAY, 23rd April, 1931.**

Hong Kong, 20th April, 1931.

FOR SALE.

COLUMBIA GRAMOPHONE and **RECORDS** for Sale. Cheap. Apply to 211, Wanchai Road.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

ON

MONDAY, April 27, 1931,

commencing at 10.30 a.m., at No. 4, Humphrey's Building, Kowloon.

A Quantity of VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

On View from Sunday, April 26, 1931.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.,

Auctioneers.

Hong Kong, April 21, 1931.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

ON

TUESDAY, April 28, 1931,

commencing at 10.30 a.m., at No. 39, Humphrey's Building (Kowloon).

A Quantity of VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

On View from Monday, April 27, 1931.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.,

Auctioneers.

Hong Kong, April 21, 1931.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

ON

WEDNESDAY, April 29, 1931,

commencing at 10.30 a.m., at No. 5A, Luna Buildings.

A Quantity of VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

On View from Tuesday, April 28, 1931.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.,

Auctioneers.

Hong Kong, April 21, 1931.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

ON

TUESDAY, April 28, 1931,

commencing at 10.30 a.m., at No. 39, Humphrey's Building (Kowloon).

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THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

ON

TUESDAY, April 2

KING'S THEATRE

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AT 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 and 9.30 p.m.

THE MOST SENSATIONAL FILM
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EDDIE CANTOR in "INSURANCE"
A PARAMOUNT COMEDY.

Booking at the Theatre Only.

'Phones 25313 and 25330.

Sport Columns

HOME FOOTBALL LEAGUES.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

WEDNESDAY WIN.

London, Yesterday.
The results of Association football matches played in the Home Leagues to-day are as follows:

First Division.
Wednesday 3 Derby 2
Third Division—Southern.
Crystal Palace 3 Clapton Orient 1
Third Division—Northern.
Hull 5 Hartlepool 0
Scottish League.
St. Mirren 0 Morton 0
—Reuter.

AMERICAN FOOTBALL AT NIGHT

Popular Attraction at the Moment.

800,000 WATTS UTILISED.

Night football which the Prince of Wales recently witnessed in Rio de Janeiro is a common attraction in America, though only recently introduced.

In the Atlantic City (New Jersey, U.S.A.) Auditorium the football teams of Washington and Jefferson College and Lafayette College met recently in the first indoor football game. Before a crowd of 20,000, many in evening dress, Washington and Jefferson triumphed over the Eastonians by a score of 7 to 0.

To provide ample illumination for the game, the normal lighting equipment of the auditorium, which utilises 600,000 watts, was supplemented by the addition of a powerful flood-lighting system using another 200,000 watts. The main lighting consists of 540 floodlight projects spaced 14 feet apart in the trusses arching across the curved ceiling. Using a white football and playing in the light provided by the two lighting systems, the players experienced no difficulties due to poor visibility.

LINDRUM'S SPANISH RIVAL

"Not Fair to Ask for An Advantage."

CANNON GAME.

A modest little Spanish gentleman named Domingo Murtra, claims to be the Lindrum of billiards under the French code—all cannons.

His particular ambition in coming to London, says a writer in the Evening Standard, is to arrange a match with Lindrum on level terms and 5,000 up. He received with a disdainful smile the suggestion that he should take a start from Lindrum as the British billiards players do.

"No, no," protested Domingo Murtra. "If I ask Lindrum to play the French cannon game I must not ask him to give me a start. That would not be fair."

The Spanish champion is particularly emphatic about his ability to score faster than Lindrum, and he would greatly like to have a match on the speed basis, always bearing in mind that French cannons are reckoned 1, 2, 3, not, as in English cannons, 2, 4, 6.

When told that Lindrum could score 2,000 in an hour when hurried, he replied:

"Ah! I score 1,000 in 27 minutes. That would be more than 4,000 in an hour on English cannons. Every day I reckon to make a thousand break, which is like a two thousand break on an English table."

In saying all these wonderful things about himself Domingo Murtra did not strike one in the least as boastful. He was simply telling his tale in his own straightforward way, accompanied by the usual Continental gestures.

Murtra, to my astonishment, gave his age as 48. He laughed when I remarked that evidently French billiards kept a man looking young; for he had immediately impressed me as resembling Walter Lindrum.

I find women always ready and anxious to learn golf, but the impatience of the young men who advance quickly to the scratch or plus mark is revealed chiefly in the circumstance that they do not believe instruction can do them any good.—R. Enderby Howard.

BRADMAN'S IDEAS ON ALCOHOL.

Teetotal Test Team Selected.

AUSTRALIAN PROCESSION.

Sydney, March 22.

"If you want a loaf at the table don't loaf at the bar."
"Alcohol will do first-class to drive a tin-lizzie, but when the driver takes a glass the ambulance gets busy."

Such slogans figured in a procession, organised by the juvenile members of the Independent Order of Rechabites (Illawarra section), which traversed a 27-mile route through Illawarra suburbs yesterday afternoon, writes the Sydney Sun.

Brief halts were made along the route, while officers of the Order delivered addresses and distributed literature.

Striking tableaux depicted the work of the I.O.R.

On one lorry, under the caption "Don Bradman says: 'My advice is to leave strong drink alone,'" sat 11 members of the Juvenile Cricket Association, representing "A Teetotal Test Team"—Hobbs, Sutcliffe, Bradman, Jackson, Oldfield, Kippax, A. Richardson, Woodfull, Macartney, a Beckett and Fairfax.

The emblem of the Order, surrounded by pretty girls representing Purity, Peace, Plenty, Prudence and Thrift, was another fine display.

More than 100 children and a large number of adults participated.

On Wednesday evening a public demonstration is to be held in the Rockdale Town Hall.

CHAPMAN'S TRIBUTE TO SOUTH AFRICANS.

Distinction Between The Players.

SPORTING ELEMENT.

When informed that there would probably be no more South African tests on matting, the M.C.C. touring team expressed the liveliest satisfaction, particularly as the team regarded South African turf wickets as equal to some of the best English pitches.

A. P. F. Chapman paid tribute to South African sportsmanship, particularly over the balls incident, and mentioned the gesture of sympathy shown by the South African batsmen going out to the wicket with the English team.

Some members of the side expressed disappointment that there were certain distinctions between amateurs and professionals, which they had not expected to find in South Africa, as there was none in Australia, but realised, however, that these were merely idiosyncrasies. They said the South Africans generally could not have done more for them.

SENIORITA D'ALVARES ON HELEN WILLS

Not So Confident As She Is Regarded.

SOFT HITTING.

Mrs. Helen Wills Moody, famous tennis player, was named "poker-face" in America because she was believed to be both inscrutable and imperturbable. Spanish tennis champion, Seniorita d'Alvares, does not regard Mrs. Moody as a confident player. This lady is of opinion that Mrs. Moody lacks confidence against players of reputation.

"Do you remember," asked the seniorita, "her match against Miss Bobbie Heine at Wimbledon in 1928. Did you ever see such soft hitting as Helen's when she can hit as hard as Tilden?"

"No, Helen never hits hard till she is within winning distance or against an opponent she knows she can beat in any style. If she would only hit hard against me I would love it, but she plays long, long rallies until I get bored. I lost to her because she was a little better than I was."

Perhaps the seniorita chooses to ignore the fact that much of Mrs. Wills Moody's "soft" play is due to her knowledge of what her opponents do not like. No one knows better than Mrs. Moody that it would be suicidal to give Seniorita d'Alvares the opportunity of exploiting her inimitable half-volleys which can only be made off a fast-travelling ball, says an American paper.

FIELD OF MUR.

IN THE CITY OF ED IN THE LAND OF SCOT.

AT MURRAY FIELD.

The following cutting from a Scottish newspaper strikes an interesting note in Rugby football articles:

And it came to pass that a mighty battle was held in the city of Ed in the land of Scot, in a place which was called Mur, so given name because the tribe of Sass, which was to be done battle unto hotly thereof, had good cause to demur about coming thence.

Knowing therefore that there was history in the offing at the field of Mur, the people of the city of Ed, and the people of the land of Scot, and those of the people of the land of Sass that were of profound patriotic inclination (having as yet no righteous cause for disappointment), did cry, "Yea, we shall depart from the dismal routine of life, and hie us to the field of Mur," writes "A.F." in the Evening Dispatch.

Many there were that ate of tatis and other foods in the knowledge that their cooking was as in a great haste, but the thought of the visitation of a plague of dyspepsia had no fears upon them as they were in a great anticipation of many tings and electrical sensations of excitement at the sights at the field of Mur.

Like a Mighty Army.

It was of the resemblance of a mighty army moving onward unto the clouds.

The field of Mur which is surrounded by high places, was peopled as the heavens with stars, or as the Hollywood with the same. Those that were of Scot wore upon their bosoms a symbol which was a flower of the hills containing much prickle, for the purpose of showing their feeling towards the Sass and also as an help to keep off pickpockets. Those that were Sass bore upon them also a flower that was to be unto them a design in the manner of the blush of which they were also to blush likewise later.

There was music, but the people who came south from the city of Ab found not of sweetness in the note of the horn or the tinkle of the cymbal, nor even the pain of the pipes, but lingered lovingly at the gates of iron giving ear unto the click of the turnstiles, which was unto them a mighty magnificence of music—yea, verily, a wealth of joy.

And behold, there did follow such scenes in the field of Mur that do call forth for rivers of inspiration that are not within the inkpot of this scribe.

O Nero, did ere the lights in thine arenas so wildly churn the waters of pure bliss?

O Caesar, did ere thy lions roar as roared the people of the land of Scot? Were ere thy spectacles and games and races of the chariot so charged with the acids of emotion wherewith the people seethed and surged, and gasped and gurgled as did gurg the people of Mur?

The Man of Mel.

And oh, ye people of the land of Sass, how mighty is the Man of Mel.

Even as the dynamo doth generate its power, yet doth no dynamo send forth such electricity as the doings at the field of Mur. When there was a building up upon the top of one another of many points, so there was the rising and falling of sensations of sounds, even as the waves of the sea when stirred into the foamfulness of fury by the irritations of the wind.

And those that wore the flower of rubiness upon them did but contain themselves with a mighty effort from giving expression of their righteous wrathfulness at the frivolity of fate which had indeed placed betwixt their teeth a pill, and the pill thereof was not of the family that are of the sugar-coat.

As for the noble joy of the people of the land of Scot—its expression also is not within mine inkpot. Yet be it said unto you that there is an inkling of the joy of the people of the land of Scot in the tale that did forthcome from the Street of Rose, which is a pathway of much refreshment; there was said to be one man of the City of Ab who was given to such exultance that he did stand a round.

And it came to pass that the stateliest who do juggle with figures as doth the juggler, did say many wonderful things of the match, and this was assuredly not one of them; if all the people at the field of Mur were placed end to end along the road—verily they would object strongly.

Trapping the ball is one branch of the game in which the Scot excels. There is no reason why every player should not be able to trap the ball instantly. It is the hall-mark of the good player.—Alex. James.

Undoubtedly there is a lot of good football in a player at 80, but there is more good football behind him—Andy Ducat.

GRAY'S YELLOW LANTERN SHOPS

Alexandra Bldg., corner of Des Voeux Rd. C. and Chater Road.

SMART SPORT, AFTERNOON and EVENING FROCKS featuring the latest fashions. New shipments received every fortnight.

GEORGETTE HANDKERCHIEFS, SILK SCARVES, MULES.

LINENS OF ALL DESCRIPTION WHITE & COLOURS.

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SUCCESS GUARANTEED.

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NATHAN ROAD, KOWLOON

"YOU DON'T KNOW THE HALF OF IT!"



CLARA BOW
in "The Wild Party"

A Paramount PICTURE

TO-DAY

&

TO-MORROW

At 2.30, 5.20,
7.20 & 9.20 p.m.

YOUTH—THAT'S IT—AND IT

AT "THE WILD PARTY" WHERE

CLARA BOW

TALKS!

Up to dateness is as necessary in one's BATHING OUTFIT as in one's Ball Dress.

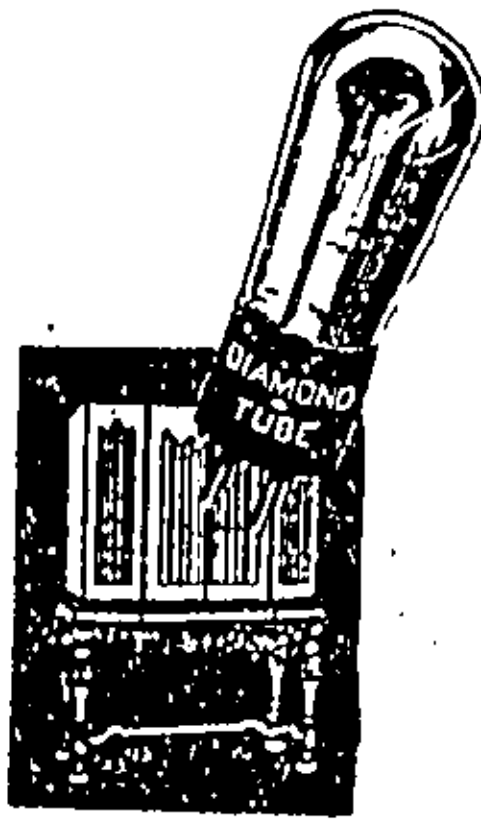
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with CAPS HELMETS & SHOES.

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Tel. 25163.

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For Better Printing.

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WORLD'S BIGGEST TOTE.

Ascot's Huge Betting Structure.

TERRIFIC RACE.

Ascot's greatest race is now in progress, writes a correspondent in a Home paper. Behind the grand stand a drama of speed and skill is taking place—the erection of the biggest "Tote" in the world in time for the meeting on June 16.

I listened to the whirr of drills, the rattle of hammers, and the cries of the army of workmen hurrying to and fro. Already the \$100,000 structure of the main "Tote" building, half finished in detail, towers to the level of the highest part of the grand stand.

It was hard to believe that this mammoth structure is to be a betting place, and not a luxury hotel. Its size alone awes one. Hundreds of tons of bricks have been placed in position and miniature railways are being used to bring up fresh supplies.

I counted more than 100 finished pay windows on the ground level, and experts were laying the miles of cables which will work the great indicators of the "Tote." Hundreds of workmen were busy preparing the upper floors, which, when finished, will contain dining halls, kitchens, and linen rooms.

"It will be a terrific race," said an official of the Racecourse Betting Control Board. "But there is no doubt that the 'Tote' will be ready by the June meeting. It is a colossal job, but the contractors are well up to schedule."

Two smaller "Totes" have been completed, one in the paddock and one in the 6th stand, and when the main building is finished Ascot will have by far the most elaborate system in existence. The three "Totes" will have 360 pigeon-holes for placing bets.

SCHOOLS' QUARREL.

HAILEYBURY v. UPPINGHAM AT CRICKET AS USUAL.

Haileybury and Uppingham have decided to try to forget the dispute over a Rugby match incident which led to all sporting fixtures between the two schools being cancelled.

The first move towards complete restoration of friendship is an agreement to play the annual cricket match this Summer after all (writes an Evening News correspondent).

This match—a "needle" game—has been played between the two schools for sixty years, and incidentally has brought into prominence many future county and England players. Mr. A. P. F. Chapman had his first cricket triumphs at Uppingham.

As for the Rugby match, which would normally be played next November, delicate negotiations are still going on "in a friendly spirit," and there is every hope, I learn, that this, too, will be played and the unfortunate affair of last November completely forgotten.

The "incident" occurred in a dressing-room at the end of a very hard-fought game, which Uppingham won. An Uppingham man went into the Haileybury dressing-room and adopted an attitude which was resented so much that Dr. J. Talbot, headmaster of Haileybury, wrote asking for an apology. The reply was not regarded as satisfactory, so all sports relations were broken off.

£50,000 A YEAR.

LORD ALLENBY'S APPEAL FOR CADETS.

Field-Marshal Viscount Allenby, the President of the British National Cadet Association, discussed with me, writes the Morning Post Military correspondent, the efforts made to keep alive the National Cadet organisation and the success which has so far attended them.

"The withdrawal by the Government of official recognition," he said, "seriously threatened the existence of Cadets everywhere."

"The excuse offered by the Government for refusing any longer to recognise the Cadet organisation is that it is militarist, but those who know the Cadets best disagree with the Government on that point. Militarism was at no time regarded as its function, and the recognition given it by the War Office was never intended to make it a militarist organisation."

"The primary object of the Cadet movement is 'character-building.' No one can say that that is not work of the highest national importance, since it tends to promote the mental, moral, and physical culture of the youth of the country and to inculcate patriotism and true citizenship in time of peace."

The Cadet and kindred organisations, he added, were undoubtedly the best safeguards against the propaganda so skillfully and sedulously disseminated by Communist and Bolshevik agencies.

Influence for Good.

"For these reasons," Lord Allenby proceeded, "some of us decided that the Government's drastic action must not be allowed to arrest the movement. If the State decided to neglect the Cadets, the organisation, we felt, must be kept alive by voluntary assistance, for the influence for good that can be exerted on boys of from 12 to 18 years is invaluable, as a national asset."

The greatest difficulty, he explained, is concerned with finance. "This will be resented," Lord Allenby said, "when I say that, in order to maintain the Headquarters and to assist units which are not too well off financially, we need £50,000 a year."

EXCHANGES.

TO-DAY'S QUOTATIONS.

On London—	
Bank, wire	11 13/16
Bank, on demand	11 13/16
Bank, 4 months' sight	11 1/2
Credits, 4 months' sight	1 1/2
Documentary, 4 months' sight	1 1/2
On Paris—	
On demand	610
Credits, 4 months' sight	650
On New York—	
On demand	23 1/2
Credits, 60 days' sight	25
On Bombay—	
Wire	66 1/2
On demand	66 1/2
On Calcutta—	
Wire	66 1/2
On demand	66 1/2
On Singapore—	
On demand	42 1/2
On Manila—	
On demand	48 1/2
On Shanghai—	
On demand	Tls. 77 1/2
Dollar	4 1/2 % dis.
On Yokohama—	
On demand	48 1/2
Sovereigns (Bank's buying rate)	1 1/2 - 7/16
Silver (per oz.)	13 5/16
Bar Silver in Hong Kong	Nominal
Copper Cash	Nominal
Copper Cents	3 % prem.
Rate of Native Interest	3 1/2 % p.a.
Chinese Sub. Coin	23 1/4 % dis.
Hong Kong Sub. Coin	Par

LONDON EXCHANGES

Rugby, Yesterday.	
Paris	124.27 1/2
New York	4.85 1/2
Brussels	34.95
Geneva	25.22 1/2
Amsterdam	12.09 1/2
Milan	92.77 1/2
Berlin	20.41 1/2
Stockholm	18.14 1/2
Copenhagen	18.16 1/2
Oslo	18.17
Vienna	34.56 1/2
Prague	164 1/2
Helsingfors	193 1/2
Madrid	49.75
Lisbon	108.25
Athens	375
Bucharest	217
Rio	3 1/2
Buenos Aires	37 5/16
Montevideo	32 1/2
Bombay	1/5 13/16
Shanghai	1/3 1/2
Hong Kong	1 1/2
Yokohama	2 1/2 - 13/32
Silver Spot	13 5/16
Silver Forward	13 1/4

—British Wireless Service.

HONG KONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

Opening Daily Official Quotations 21st April, 1931.

STOCK	Buy	Sell	Sal	Nom.	Flu.	Last dividend and when paid
Banks.						
Hong Kong Bank	2040	2050	...	...	...	(Final 25 cents for 1930) Mar. 31
Chartered Bank	...	...	...	...	...	(Final 25 cents for 1930) Mar. 31
Mercantile Bk., Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	(Final 25 cents for 1930) Apr. 31
Bank of Asia	120	...	...	...	...	(Final 25 cents for 1930) Feb. 28, 31
Insurance.						
Canton Ins.	...	...	...	1400	...	(Final 25 cents for 1930) May 16, 30
Union Ins.	...	...	...	...	...	(Final 25 cents for 1930) May 30, 30
*China Underwriters	5.15	...	...	...	...	...
China Fire Ins.	525	...	...	...	...	(Final 25 cents for 1930) May 30, 30
H. K. Fire Ins.	...	...	...	1300	...	(Final 25 cents for 1930) May 30, 31
Shipping.						
Douglas	20 1/2	...	...	...	...	(Final 25 cents for 1930) Mar. 4, 30
H. K. Steamship	...	...	...	20 1/2	...	(Final 25 cents for 1930) June 10, 30
Indo-China (Pref.)	...	...	...	40	...	(Final 25 cents for 1930) Jan. 6, 31
Shell Transport	...	...	...	57 1/2	...	(Final 25 cents for 1930) Mar. 31, 31
Union Waterways	...	...	...	30 1/2	...	...
Mining.						
Hengqua	2 1/2	...	...	...	...	(Final 25 cents for 1930) Mar. 31, 31
Kailan Mining Ad.	...	...	...	31 1/2	...	(Final 25 cents for 1930) Dec. 30, 30
Langkat	...	...	...	8 1/2	...	(Final 25 cents for 1930) May 6, 30
S'hai Exploration	1.70	...	...	...	...	...
Loan	...	...	...	3 1/2	...	(Final 25 cents for 1930) Feb. 6, 31
*Rauco	...	...	...	38 1/2	...	(Final 25 cents for 1930) Mar. 16, 31
Venezuela Gold Fields	...	...	...	...	...	...
Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.						
H. K. & S. Wharves	165	...	...	...	...	(Final 25 cents for 1930) Mar. 12, 31
H. K. & S. Wharves	165	...	...	...	...	(Final 25 cents for 1930) Mar. 12, 31
South Ch. Motors	...	...	...	10	...	(Final 25 cents for 1930) April 8, 31
*China Provident (old)	5.45	...	...	...	...	(Final 25 cents for 1930) Sep. 12, 30
Hongkong	300	...	...	...	...	(Final 25 cents for 1930) Mar. 4, 31
N. Engineering	...	...	...	3.10	...	(Final 25 cents for 1930) July 30, 30
Shanghai Docks	...	...	...	108 1/2	...	...
Land, Hotels & Buildings.						
*H. K. & S. Hotels (C.R.)	14.40	...	...	...	...	(Final 25 cents for 1930) Apr. 16, 31
H. K. Lands	85 1/2	...	...	...	...	(Final 25 cents for 1930) Feb. 10, 31
Shanghai Lands	...	...	...	...	...	(Final 25 cents for 1930) Mar. 12, 31
Humphreys (Cum R.)	16.50	...	...	...	...	(Final 25 cents for 1930) Feb. 24, 31
H. K. Realities	11.60	...	...	...	...	(Final 25 cents for 1930) Apr. 12, 31
Chinese Estates	90	...	...	...	...	(Final 25 cents for 1930) July 31, 30
Cotton Mills.						
*Ewo Cotton	14.40	...	...	14 1/2	...	(Final 25 cents for 1930) Mar. 12, 31
Shanghai Cotton	106	...	...	...	...	(Final 25 cents for 1930) Nov. 22, 30
Zoong Sing	...	...	...	11 1/2	...	(Final 25 cents for 1930) Oct. 11, 30
Public Utilities.						
*H. K. Tramways	18.10	...	...	18.20	...	(Final 25 cents for 1930) Feb. 27, 31
Peak Tram (old)	...	...	...	14 1/2	...	(Final 25 cents for 1930) June 16, 30
*China Light	26 1/2	...	...	...	...	(Final 25 cents for 1930) Feb. 12, 31
H. K. Electric	79 1/2	...	...	...	...	(Final 25 cents for 1930) Dec. 15, 30
Macao	...	...	...	38	...	(Final 25 cents for 1930) Mar. 12, 31
Sandakan Light	...	...	...	12	...	...
H. K. Tel. fully paid	...	...	...	...	...	(Final 25 cents for 1930) Mar. 11, 31
China Buz	...	...	...	18.20	...	(Final 25 cents for 1930) Feb. 28, 30
S'por Tractors (Ord.)	...	...	...	6 1/2	...	(Final 25 cents for 1930) Feb. 6, 31
Industrial.						
China Sugars	...	...	...	80 1/2	...	(Final 25 cents for 1930) Mar. 4, 31
Malayan Sugars	...	...	...	99	...	(Final 25 cents for 1930) Mar. 27, 31
Cold Mag. Ord.	...	...	...	14	...	(Final 25 cents for 1930) Mar. 27, 31
Canton Ice	...	...	...	...	...	...
*Cement (old)	18.25	...	...	...	...	(Final 25 cents for 1930) Mar. 12, 31
H. K. Ropes	15.00	...	...	15.00/85	...	(Final 25 cents for 1930) Mar. 27, 31
Stores, &c.						
Dairy Farms	26.10	...	...	...	...	(Final 25 cents for 1930) Mar. 12, 31
Waiwai	12.70	...	...	...	...	(Final 25 cents for 1930) Mar. 12, 31
Der A. Wings	...	...	...	1	...	(Final 25 cents for 1930) May 16, 30
Lane Crawford	5.70	...	...	5 1/2	...	(Final 25 cents for 1930) June 10, 30
Mackintosh	14 1/2	...	...	...	...	(Final 25 cents for 1930) June 10, 30
Wm. Powells	...	...	...	2.85	...	(Final 25 cents for 1930) June 10, 30
Miscellaneous.						
H.K. Amusement (old)	27	...	...	...	...	(Final 25 cents for 1930) Sept. 27, 30
Ch. Entertainment	...	...	...	19.00	...	(Final 25 cents for 1930) Pending
H. K. Construction	6.05	...	...	...	...	(Final 25 cents for 1930) Pending
B. Ind. O.S. Bonds	60%	...	...	...	...	(Final 25 cents for 1930) Pending
H. K. Govt. Loans	6%	...	...	...	...	(Final 25 cents for 1930) Pending

*Speculative shares. *Sales to Shanghai.

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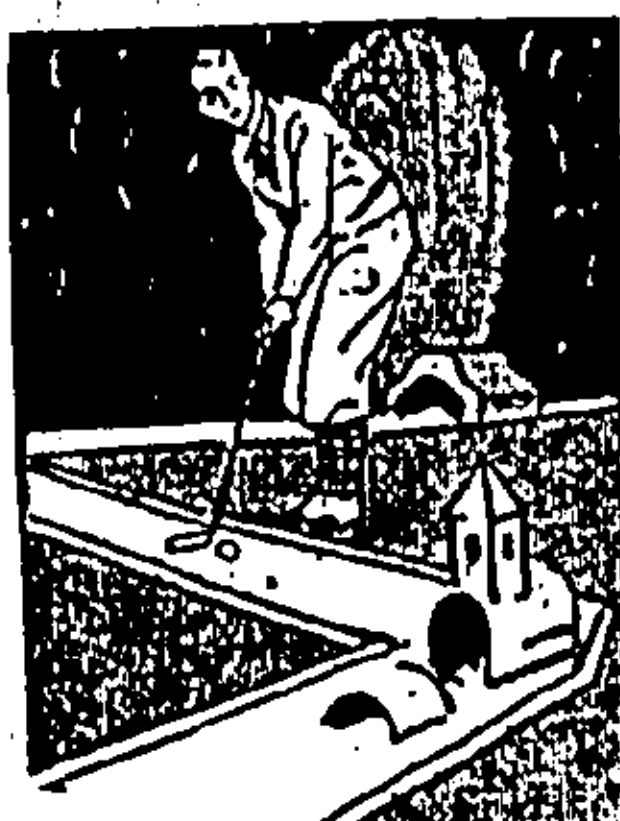
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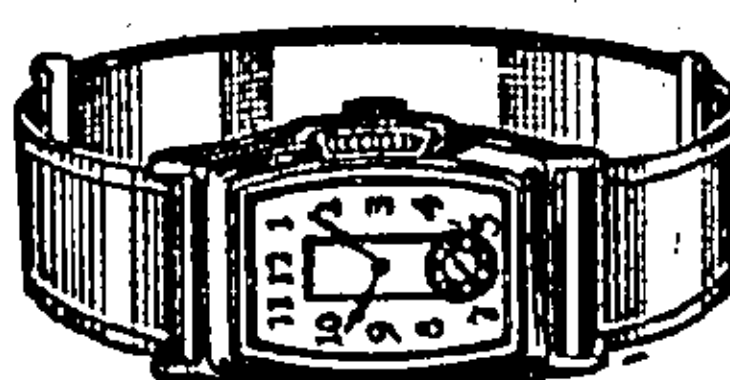
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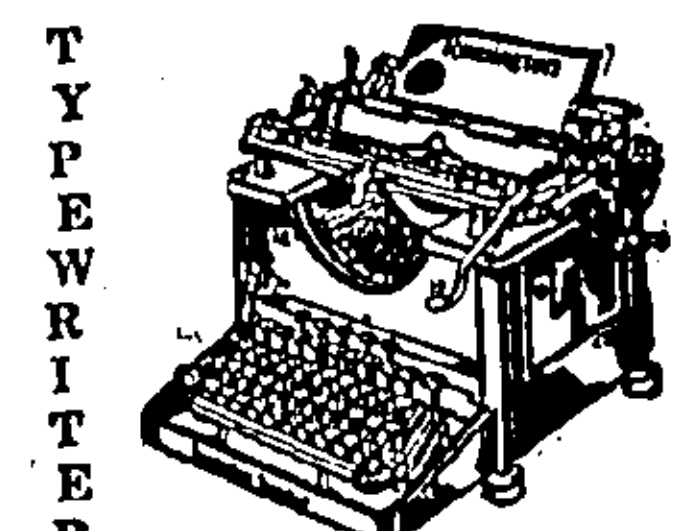
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VITAMIN A FOR 'FLU.

Parenthood and Alcohol.

Milestones along the modern road
of medical discovery are furnished
by the annual appearance of reports
of the Medical Research Council.

The sixteenth of these reports,
which has just been issued, contains
a note of special interest. Care-
fully controlled experiments are
now in active progress to settle de-
finitely the strong belief held by
some that Vitamin A is particularly
potent in protecting the body
against such infective diseases as
the common cold, and also in hasten-
ing the recovery after infection has
been established.

The importance of such a fact, if
conclusively proved, in its applica-
tion to such dangerous periods as
post-influenza debility, needs no
emphasizing.

A series of experiments has con-
cluded after nine years, and it
seems certain now that parental
alcoholism does not cause a loss of
fertility nor impaired vitality of
the offspring.

It had previously been held on
inadequate evidence that alcohol in
the circulation damaged the germ
cells, and tended therefore to pro-
duce deterioration of the race.

The present series of experiments
failed entirely to confirm this
serious statement. These findings,
however, have no relation whatever
to the effects of alcoholic parentage
on the upbringing of children in an
organized human society, a very
different question, as the report
points out.

Diabetes and Diet.

The Registrar-General recently
announced that since the introduc-
tion of insulin in 1923 the death
rate of diabetic men under the
age of 55 has been reduced by 87
per cent, and of diabetic women by
21 per cent. They rate for men
between the ages of 25 and 45 has
fallen by as much as 45 per cent.

This achievement is marked in
the total death rate by the concur-
rent increase of mortality over the
age of 51. And undoubtedly in the
opinion of the Registrar-General the
diabetic death rate in these later years of
life was materially reduced during
the war food restriction period.

In the report of the Medical
Research Council it is shown that
the general use of insulin is still
below the level of what is needed,
particularly in the case of elderly
diabetics.

An inquiry is proceeding into the

RATS ATTRACTED BY MUSIC.

Evidence Before Wild Life Commission.

Giving evidence before the Wild
Life Commission at Sungai Patani,
recently, Mr. N. W. Mallet,
of Tupah Estate, Kedah, who has
been in Malaya for 23 years and
in Kedah ten years, stated that
he had noticed a distinct decrease
during the last few years in green
pigeon and deer, chiefly due to
agricultural development and un-
restricted shooting and hunting.

He had had some trouble from
pig and sambhur on Tupah Estate.
He thought that fencing was a
good safeguard against the inroads
of deer but under the present con-
ditions the cost of fencing would
not be justified.

Mr. Mallet's answer to the sug-
gestion that species should be ex-
terminated to obtain immunity
from raids on cultivation was:—
"Certainly not."

He was in favour of special re-
serves for the preservation of wild
life and supported the idea of re-
gulations to prohibit the killing of
immature animals, to govern the
shooting and taking of birds; the
provision of close seasons and the
checking of poaching and wasteful
killing.

Close Season for Game Birds.

He considered that there should
be close seasons for game birds
in Kedah. He said that green
pigeon were not protected at all,
they were caught by nets and
bird-lime and sold in the towns
and villages.

He thought that the open sea-
son for green pigeon should not
be declared until a month after
the beginning of their flighting,
which date should be decided on
by some central authority.

He also thought that a similar
method should be adopted regard-
ing snipe, the open season to be
declared a fortnight after the ar-
rival of the first real flights.

This would mean opening the sea-
son in Kedah about the first week
in September.

Mr. Mallet thought that favour-
able roosting places of green pigeon
should be considered as sanc-
tuaries for those birds, and he
strongly favoured that steps
conditions necessary for reaping
the full value from this form of
treatment which have prolonged
thousands of threatened lives for
many years, preserving health and
full activity to many on the verge
of death.

should be taken to preserve
Malaya's familiar birds. He was
in favour of making Penang Island
into a bird sanctuary, but thought
that sporting game birds should
be excluded from total protection.
He did not think that the re-
moval, in 1929, of protection from
elephant and sambhur deer in the
F.M.S. was justified, and he was
decidedly against the use of arti-
ficial lights to enable persons to
hunt at night. Save in the case
of sitting up for carnivora, he
thought that no shooting at night
should be allowed at all, except
under permit.

Sale of Trophies.
He would certainly prohibit the
commercialisation of game, and
thought that the sale of meat or
trophies of game animals or game
birds should be prohibited except
under permit.

He considered that the destruc-
tion of monitor lizards for trade
purposes should be stopped, and
advocated the licensing of shops
or places where wild birds were
sold.

He would consider the ex-
termination of the wild life of
Malaya deplorable, but considered
that reasonable regulations should
be able to prevent it.

Mr. Mallet was in favour of a
game fund, to which all fees, ob-
tained from licences issued in con-
nection with wild life, should be
credited, and considered that the
game department should organise
a branch for elephant control.

He thought the river fish of
Malaya were in need of protec-
tion and that laws should be pass-
ed dealing with this phase of wild
life preservation.

Mr. Mallet hoped that the wild
life of the peninsula would be
saved for future generations and
thought that the best way to
achieve that purpose was by uni-
form regulations throughout
Malaya administered by one chief.

Mr. Mallet completed his evi-
dence by adding that he would like
to see a number of honorary de-
puty game wardens appointed
throughout Malaya.

Music Attracts Rats.
Ahmad bin Mohammad Tahir,
penghulu of Bujang for over 30
years, said he thought the intro-
duction of rules and regulations
for the preservation of wild life
in Kedah would be desirable.

Moreover licences would have the
effect of restraining those unwill-
ing persons who went out shooting
and carelessly shot at anything
from their friends downwards.

The trapping of green pigeon
was common, and should be pro-
hibited. Animals doing damage
should be destroyed but otherwise
they should be allowed to live and

only be taken under licence. The
moorhen, which eats the pests on
padi, should be strictly preserved.
People called the moorhen with a
sort of flute and the moorhen,
coming to the call, were netted.
Unfortunately rats were also at-
tracted by the flute and did con-
siderable damage to the rice with-
out getting caught.

River Fish Scarce.

Ibrahim bin Wan Hanaf, peng-
hulu Pinang Tunggal, said the up-
country Malays had to rely on
the rivers for their fish. Now-a-
days river-fish were extremely
scarce. Traps of every kind and
of small mesh were very common
and he would like to see only the
casting-net and the line used.

This would mean that the river-
side Malays got a fair supply and
that the fish would not be almost
exterminated by persons who sold
their catch. He would like to see
sambhur protected.

Many other penghulus gave
similar evidence.

MAN WHO CANNOT FORGET.

Round the World in Search of Facts.

ALMANAC KING.

Mr. Datas is a man who never
forgets anything. At least, hard-
ly ever.

He says he has the longest
memory in the world, and he has
come forward in terrible scorn of
the two members of Parliament,
the author and the two actresses
whose memories failed them on
simple personal dates.

"Sloth," said Mr. Datas, "sloth,
that's what it is. Anybody can
remember anything he likes if he
weren't so wickedly slothful.
Now, look at me. I can
recite you 20,000 dates! I never
forget a face, a name, or a num-
ber. I remember the numbers of

all the trams I go on, and the
numbers of the conductors.

"Let me tell you the names and
dates of all the American Presi-
dents from Washington to Hoover,
with all their peculiarities. . . ."

Fact-Hunger.

Mr. Datas is fifty-six. His
head is crowded with facts, and
he is continually struggling to state
his ravenous memory by learning
almanacs by heart, the winners
of all the horse races in the last
fifty years, and the incomes of
public officials.

When he is feeling lonely he
remembers the numbers of all the
hansom cabs he has ever ridden,
in, or the pound notes he has
spent.

"Facts is facts," says Mr.
Datas, and is nourished by the
thought.

"When I was going to Austr-
lia," he went on, "I read 20 pages
of Whitaker's Almanack every day
for six weeks. The facts in that

book!" He licked his lips.
"Would you like," he suggested,
"to hear all the stars and stripes
of the American flag? . . ."

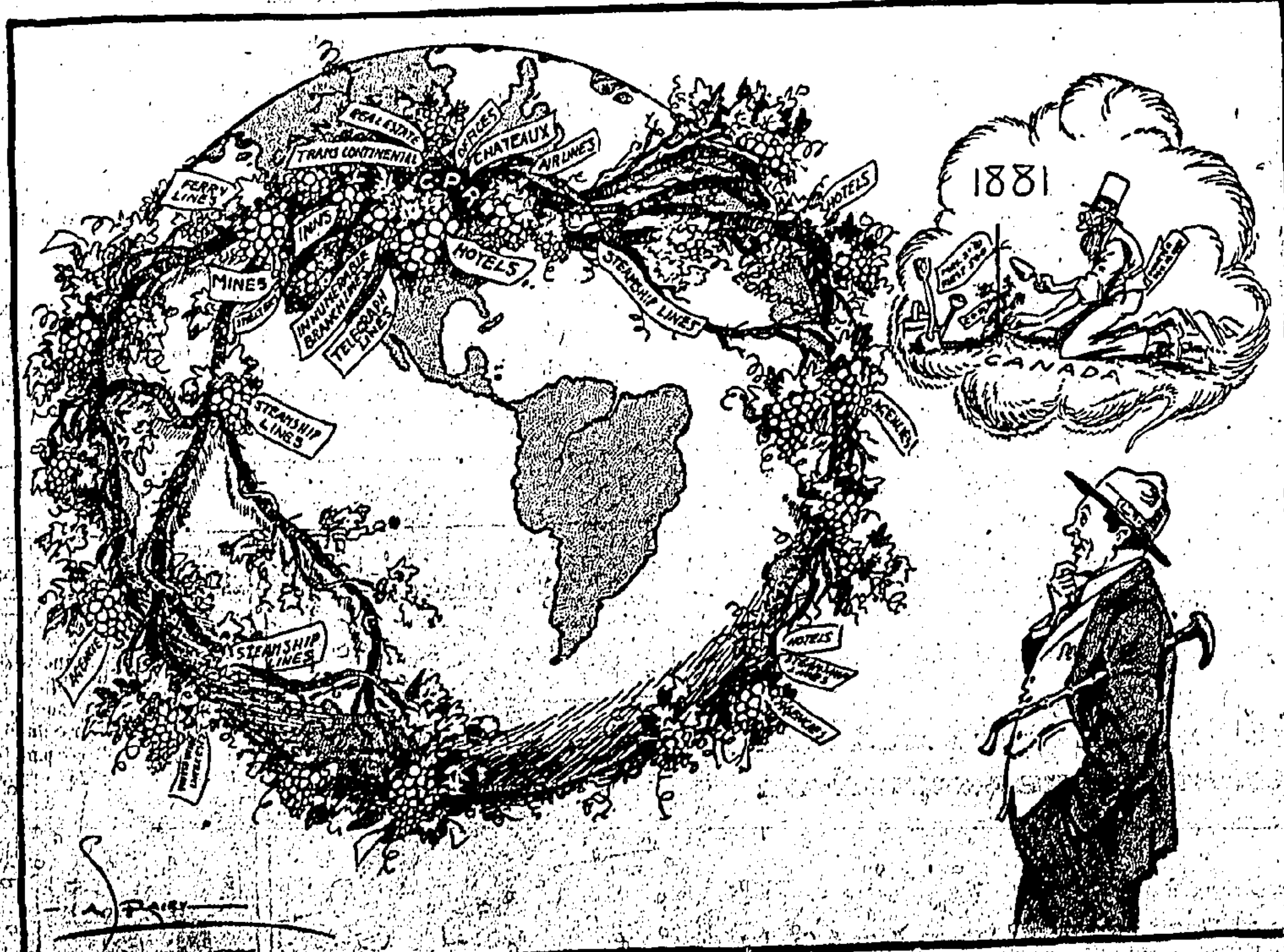
When Datas was a boy he spent
his time remembering the num-
bers of shops and houses and his
pennies on old almanacs. He
worked as a stoker, but finally
remembered so much that he went
on the music-hall stage.

He went round the world as its
Greatest Memory Man, continu-
ally stuffing his insatiable memory
with facts as dry as biscuits.
Now he lives in Brixton and re-
members the numbers of all the
London omnibuses and other
people's birthdays. Facts, facts,
facts.

Nobody knows what he does
with them.

"Let me recite you," he will
say coaxingly, "the names and
numbers of all the regiments in
the British Army, with battle
honours! It takes two and a half
hours!"

"A WONDERFUL CANADIAN GROWTH"



CANADA—Well, well! Who would have thought that the little vine root I saw planted fifty years ago would cover the world in that time.

(Reprinted from Montreal Daily Star, March 9, 1901, by courtesy of Mr. A. G. Henry)

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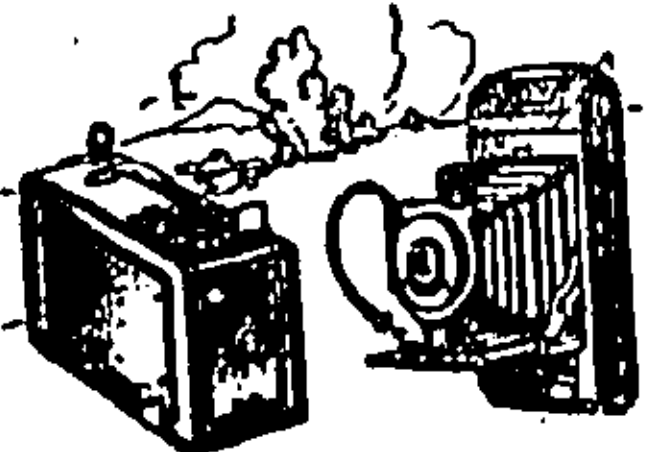
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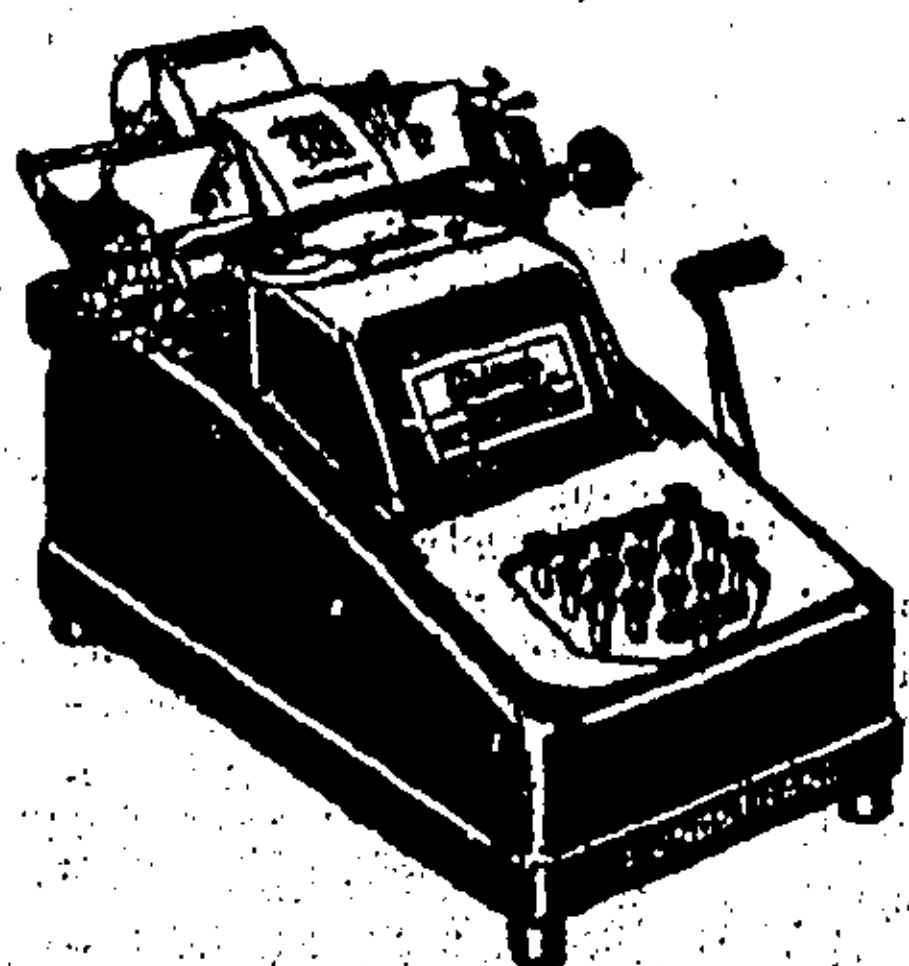
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RADIO TOPICS

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

The following programme will
be broadcast to-day from the
Hong Kong Broadcasting Station
Z.B.W. on a wavelength of 355
metres.

6-8 p.m.—European Programme
of Victor & H.M.V. Records kindly
supplied by Messrs. S. Moutrie
& Co.

6-6.21 p.m.—Children's Pro-
gramme.

Songs from "When We Were Very
Young" by A. A. Milne & Fraser
Simpson, sung by George Baker
(Baritone).

Halfway Down—Hoppy—Growing
Up—Happiness—Missing—In the
Fashion—Market Square—Bucking-
ham Palace—The Three Foxes. (2221).

The Christening—The Brownie—Lines
& Squares—Vespers. (2222).

6.21-6.35 p.m.—Organ Solos.
Schon Rosmarin (Kreisler).
A Brown Bird Singing (Haydn Wood).
Reginald Fort (2224).

Chelsea Fyre (Goss Custard).
Londonderry Air (Stewart Archer).
Reginald, Goss-Custard
(22375).

6.35-7.05 p.m.—Operatic.

Vocal Trio—
Faust—Prison Song (Gounod).
Geraldine Farrer, Marcel
Journet (10008).

Vocal Duet—
Faust—See She Opens the Window
(Gounod).
Geraldine Farrer, Marcel
Journet (10008).

Mixed Quartet—
Martha—Spinning Wheel Quartet
(Florenz).
Martha—Good Night Quartet
(Florenz).

Mixed Sextette—
Lucia—What Restraints Me?
(Donizetti).
Galli-Curel-Homer-Gigli-De
Luca-Pinza-Bada (10012).

Vocal Quartet—
Rigoletto—Fairer Daughter of the
Graces (Verdi).
Galli-Curel-Homer-Gigli-De
Luca (10012).

7.05-7.30 p.m.—
Quartet in E Minor (from My Life)
(Smetana).
Flonzaley Quartet (M63).

7.30-8 p.m.—A Concert.
Pianoforte Solo—
Melody in F (Rubinstein).
Waltz from "Midnight Sun"
(Rimsky-Korsakov).
Mark Hambourg (B2657).

Song—
The Lass with the Delicate Air.
(Arne).
Mavis Bennett, Soprano
(B2453).

Song—
Oh Could I But Express in Song
(Malashkin).
Peter Dawson, Bass-Baritone
(B2425).

Trio—
My Love Dwell in a Northern Land
(Elgar) ... Baraldi Trio (B2350).

NEW INSTRUMENT.

TELEVISION READY TO GO

"ON AIR."

[By C. E. Butterfield.]

Is television about ready "to
break" in reality?

That's a question the next few
months can decide, but the bits of
information gathered here and
there tend to indicate something
real is "in the air."

How the introduction is to be
made is difficult to forecast ac-
curately, but there is little doubt
that it will come through the
activities of the nation-wide net-
works, National and Columbia.

Hints at moves behind the
scenes indicate that no little pre-
paration is under way for the day
when television, other than on an
"experimental basis"—the phrase
used in describing present trans-
missions being made by a few sta-
tions, is introduced.

Every once in a while a word or
two crops up about contracts of
radio entertainers. The word
"television" often is included as
one of the stipulations in the
papers they sign for broadcast ap-

NOVEL "RADIO CITY"

FAMOUS CITY OF SKYSCRAPERS
LOOKS TO TELEVISION.

[By C. E. Butterfield.]

New York, Mar. 11.
Broadcasting, for which New
York's "Radio City" is named, will
inaugurate this huge proposed en-
tertainment centre.

Newest in the amusement field,
this fast-expanding enterprise is
to be the first tenant of the
gigantic group of buildings that
will bring to the Fifth Avenue dis-
trict an elaborate theatrical and
radio set-up.

Radio City is the stretch over
three square city blocks, from 48th
to 51st Street and from Fifth to
Sixth Avenue, facing on Fifth.

Tentative plans provide that
the 66-storey skyscraper, the cen-
tral structure of nine, new home
of the National Broadcasting Com-
pany, is to be among the first
completed. It is to be ready about
May 1, 1933, with the entire "city"
in operation by 1934 or 1935.

Thus, with radio as the keynote,
there will be grouped together the
movies, the theatre, the opera and
television, and such "sidelines" as
phonograph records, broadcasting
recording and movie-making.

In keeping with the progress of
television, which by the time Radio
City is ready is expected to be
developed on a nation-wide basis,
this art may give the city its
trade mark.

There are plans under con-
sideration to place the high
antenna towers and the trans-
mitter for radio pictures on the
roof of the highest structure.

Three of the buildings will be
skyscrapers. Flanking the central
66-storey NBC headquarters will
be two 45-storey office buildings.

Two theatres, one for movies and
sound seating 6,000, and the other
for vaudeville and other spectacles
to seat 4,000, have been deter-
mined upon.

An opera house also is to be
included. Whether it is to be oc-
cupied by the Metropolitan Opera
Company remains to be decided,
but negotiations are under way.

Facing Fifth Avenue is to be a
shopping and banking building of
oval construction in contrast to the
square lines of the city.

Besides NBC, which with its 27
studios will have the first 12 floors
of the 65-storey building, there will
be provision for the Radio Cor-
poration of America, Radio-Keith-
Orpheum and R. C. A. Photophone.

Television is to be given every
attention in the construction de-
tails for the NBC quarters, ac-
cording to M. H. Aylesworth, pre-
sident of the network.

He explained that his part of
Radio City, which is being financed
by the John D. Rockefeller, jr.,
interests and erected in co-opera-
tion with RCA and associated
companies, is to be laid out so
nothing will be overlooked in the
proper handling of this develop-
ment.

The cost for the enterprise will
approximate \$250,000,000 and will
give employment to 50,000 persons.
Special television studios will be
incorporated in addition to the
straight sound studios. Some
studios will be as large as small
theatres, with provision for pos-
sible expansion.—Associated Press.

OCEAN CONCERT.

Successful Relay From
Belgenland.

Colombo Broadcasting Station
recently carried out a very success-
ful relay of orchestral music from
the world tourist ship Red Star
Belgenland, steaming between
Bombay and Aden.

Punctually at 8 p.m. (Ceylon
time) listeners were put through
to the steamer and the Belgenland
announcer said the ship was then
1,728 miles from Colombo, 1,320
miles from London, and sailing
under late afternoon blue skies
towards a golden setting sun.

An excellent programme of
music followed until 8.30 p.m. The
wave-length was 24 metres
(approx). A certain amount of
slight fading was noticeable and a
little more interference apparent-
ly on the carrier of the Bel-
genland, while a regular beat note
was also observed on the carrier,
but these hardly interfered with
reception.

pearances. It would seem that the
persons hiring radio artists have
information about the nearness of
television that is not generally
available.

Speaking of activities behind
the scenes, it can be stated that
the CBS network is to
conduct its vision experiments, now
in the Camden laboratories of
RCA-Victor, where it is under-
going a thorough checking. It can
be added that the apparatus was
made at the General Electric fac-
tory in Schenectady, N. Y., and
represents the first television
transmitter built in the plants of
the RCA associated companies
solely for commercial purposes.

How soon this equipment will be
in the New York studios of CBS
depends upon the time required for
the checking up at Camden. It
should not take more than a week,
and CBS probably was on the
air within the time stipulated in
the construction permit, April 15.

The quality of the pictures that
can be put on the air with present
apparatus is very good. In fact
they are much better than some of
the movies this writer saw when the
screen was young. They have
plenty of entertainment value,
even if only heads and shoulders
can be put on with any detail.—
Associated Press.

SENSITIVE NEW MICROPHONE.

New York.

Engineers at WGY have develop-
ed new radio microphone equip-
ment for outside or remote pro-
grammes, which is claimed to be as
sensitive and efficient as anything
that is to be found in the studio.

The equipment is now being used
on all programmes originating out-
side of the Schenectady studio.

Long after the condenser micro-
phone was adopted for studio use,
broadcasting stations continued to
use the carbon microphone for
outside jobs because of the rough
treatment to which the pickup
device was subjected.

It is only recently that a com-
plete amplifying and a microphone
equipment has been condensed to
three containers.—Associated Press.

TRANSMISSIONS FROM UNIVERSITY.

Although France is, in general,
somewhat backward in the field of
broadcasting as compared with
most other countries of Europe, she
has certainly moved with the times
as regards the transmission of
lectures held in universities. Via
Lyons PTT and Bordeaux PTT such
lectures may regularly be heard,
whilst also Toulouse intends or-
ganising transmission from a uni-
versity.

HONG KONG MARKET PRODUCE.

APPROXIMATE RETAIL PRICES.

April 15, June, June,				April 15, June, June,			
1931. 1918. 1914.				1931. 1918. 1914.			
Cts. Cts. Cts.				Cts. Cts. Cts.			
Butcher Meat.				Poultry.			
Beef Sirloin	牛尾肥	lb.	33 24 12	Chicken	雞	lb.	60 30 31
" Prime Cut	牛尾	"	80 28 11	Capons, Small	雞	"	56 28 30
" Corned	咸牛肉	"	— 23 12	Capons, Large	雞	"	62 28 30
" Roast	燒牛肉	"	33 24 22	Duck	鴨	"	44 22 21
" Breast	牛腩	"	30 20 18	Doves	鳩	each	38 22 21
" Soup	湯	"	27 20 18	Eggs, Hen (cooking)	雞蛋	per doz.	33 18 —
" Steak	牛肉	"	33 24 22	Eggs, Hen (fresh)	新鮮雞蛋	"	36 25 20
" Steak Sirloin	牛	"	46 30 35	Fowls, Canton	本地雞	lb.	60 33 24
" Sausages	腸	"	36 26 20	Fowls, Hainan	海南雞	"	55 85 24
Bullock's Brains	牛腦	per set	17 10 12	Geese	鴨	"	45 24 24
" Tongue, fresh	牛舌	each	75 50 60	Pigeons, Canton	白鴿	each	36 30 —
" Tongue, corned	鹹牛舌	"	— 60 —	" Hothow	白鴿	"	30 128 —
" Head	牛頭	lb.	24 18 14	Turkeys, Cock	火雞公	lb.	75 —
" Heart	牛心	"	— 20 18	Turkeys, Hen	火雞母	"	60 61 45
" Hump, Salt	牛	"	— 20 18	Snipe	沙	each	30 —
" Feet	牛腳	each	12 10 12	Pheasant	山雞	pair	3.50 —
" Kidneys	牛	"	15 10 12	Quail	山雞	each	45 —
" Tail	牛尾	"	27 20 22	Partridges	山雞	"	1.20 —
" Liver	牛肝	lb.	24 13 14				
" Tripe	牛肚	"	8 6 7				
Celery's Head & Feet	牛頭	set	\$1.50 \$1.00 \$1.00				
Mutton Chop	羊排	lb.	40 26 —				
" Leg	羊	"	40 26 —				
" Shoulder	羊	"	36 24 —				
" Saddle	羊	"	40 — —				
Pig's Chittlings	豬	"	28 27 —				
" Brains	豬	Per set	3 — —				
" Feet	豬	lb.	16 15 —				
" Fry	豬	"	28 15 18				
" Head	豬	"	18 20 —				
" Heart	豬	each	15 10 10				
" Kidneys	豬	"	15 10 3				
" Liver	豬	lb.	48 30 24				
Pork Chop	豬	"	36 25 23				
" Leg	豬	"	36 — —				
" Loin	豬	"	40 60 70				
" Fat or Lard	豬	"	26 21 —				
Sheep's Head & Feet	羊頭	per set	60 50 70				
" Heart	羊	each	12 8 7				
" Kidneys	羊	"	15 12 10				
" Liver	羊	"	45 26 25				
Sucking Pig, to order	乳豬	lb.	25 25 22				
Suet, Beef	牛	"	30 20 18				
" Mutton	羊	"	36 26 26				
Veal	牛	"	22 20 20				
" Sausages	牛	"	28 — —				
" No. 1	牛	"	32 — —				
Fish.				Fruits.			
Barbel	鰱魚	lb.	48 16 24	Almonds	杏仁	lb.	85 35 —
Bream	魚	"	25 20 16	Apples (California)	金山蘋果	"	32 26 —
Canton Fresh Water Fish	魚	"	25 — —	Bananas (bride's)	蕉	"	6 4 —
Carp	魚	"	30 13 16	Carambola	楊桃	"	— 12 —
Catfish	魚	"	26 16 27	Coconuts	椰子	each	12 10 10
Codfish	魚	"	26 12 9	Lemons, China	檸檬	lb.	15 25 30
Crabs	蟹	"	38 10 17	Lemons (American)	金山檸檬	each	13 8 —
Cuttle Fish	魚	"	24 23 26	Lichees, Dried	荔枝干	lb.	85 25 30
Dab	魚	"	20 16 27	Oranges (Canton)	新會甜橙	"	22 — —
Dace	魚	"	38 23 16	Oranges	橙	"	32 — 15
Dog Fish	魚	"	18 10 —	Pears (Canton)	沙梨	"	20 — —
Eels, Conger	魚	"	28 10 8	Peanuts	花生	"	14 10 12
" Fresh Water	魚	"	25 16 —	Persimmons, Large	紅柿	"	— 12 —
" Yellow	魚	"	34 10 8	Plantain	大蕉	"	5 8 —
Frogs	魚	"	70 25 30	Pumelo, Siam	暹羅柚	each	22 12 6
Grouper	魚	"	68 32 25	Walnuts	胡桃	lb.	24 — 16
Gudgeon	魚	"	20 40 30	Grapes	葡萄	"	65 — —
Herrings	魚	"	25 22 18				
Halibut	魚	"	32 18 15				
Labrus	魚	"	66 32 18				
Loach	魚	"	48 62 24				
Lobsters	魚	"	30 32 21				
Mackerel	魚	"	30 20 20				
Monk Fish	魚	"	30 13 2				
Mullet	魚	"	36 12 2				
Oysters	魚	"	22 14 9				
Parrot Fish	魚	"	22 30 15				
Perch	魚	"	34 16 9				
Pike	魚	"	36 36 29				
Plaice	魚	"	48 28 30				
Pomfret, White	魚	"	37 35 45				
Pomfret, Black	魚	"	37 35 45				
Prawns	魚	"	68 10 14				
Ray	魚	"	18 10 14				
Rock Fish	魚	"	20 13 18				
Roeach	魚	"	30 22 10				
Salmon	魚	"	48 86 20				
Shark	魚	"	18 8 10				
Skate	魚	"	18 10 10				
Shrimps	魚	"	44 82 80				
Snapper	魚	"	48 28 23				
Soles	魚	"	35 22 23				
Tench	魚	"	30 20 25				
Turbot	魚	"	28 12 12				
Turbot, small, fr. water	魚	"	1.25 40 —				

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REVOLTING CRIMES OF PETER KUERTEN.

Counsel's Plea That He
Was Insane.

DUAL PERSONALITY?

Dusseldorf, Yesterday.
A verdict is expected tomorrow in the prolonged trial, notable for its gruesome and filthy details, of Peter Kuerten. The defence called a large number of witnesses, evidently in an attempt to prove the defendant insane. The judge who presided over the court of investigation, testified "that Kuerten appeared to be sane, but how could a sane man commit such crimes?" He expressed the opinion that Kuerten had a dual personality—on the one hand hereditarily and criminally inclined, and on the other hand, "a natural lover of beauty and clean morals."—Reuter.

U.S. CITIES SHAKEN BY EARTHQUAKE.

Shocks Cause Buildings
to Tremble.

PEOPLE TERRIFIED.

Buffalo, Yesterday.
A number of cities in the Eastern States were shaken by a slight earthquake to-day, when 1,500 buildings trembled, dishes rattled, and people rushed terror-stricken into the streets. It is believed that the shocks originated a few hundred yards from Buffalo.

Buildings were also shaken in the vicinity of Albany.

A report from Managua states that the ruins of Managua were shaken by another slight earthquake. No serious damage was done.—Reuter's American Service.

COTTON REPORT.

GOVERNMENT WILLING TO HELP
THE INDUSTRY.

REDUCTION OF COSTS.

London, Yesterday.
Mr. G. M. Gillett, Parliamentary Secretary of Overseas Trade, told a meeting of the joint committee of the Cotton Trade Organisation in Manchester, which is considering the cotton report, that he was ready to assist the industry by all possible means, and put into effect the Mission's recommendations.

The joint committee represents all sections of the Lancashire cotton industry and is considered to be the most likely factor to effect any reduction of production costs. Sir Ernest Thompson and other members of the Mission attended the meeting.—Reuter.

IN BANDIT HANDS.

FATE OF U.S. AND SWEDISH
MISSIONARIES.

Peking, Yesterday.
"Red" bandits in Kingchow, Hupeh, on the 17th inst. captured the American citizen, Miss Esther Nordlund, and the Swedish citizen, Mr. Oscar Anderson, and Miss Augusta Nelson, all three belonging to the Swedish Mission.—Reuter.

MADEIRA STILL IN STATE OF REVOLT.

Portuguese Forces May
Attack the Island.

PROTECTION FOR BRITONS.

Rugby, Yesterday.
Answering Commons questions regarding the present situation in Madeira, the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Arthur Henderson, stated that rebel forces continue in occupation of the island and the British cruiser "London" remained in the port of Funchal for the protection of British subjects and property. An Expeditionary Force recently sent from Portugal was diverted to deal with the outbreak in the Azores and it now reported that the insurgents there have surrendered unconditionally.

Portuguese men-of-war are cruising in the vicinity of Madeira to enforce the decree prohibiting the use by foreign ships of ports of the island except for the evacuation of foreign nationals.

The importance which the British Government attach to the safeguarding of British interests in Madeira has been strongly impressed upon the Portuguese Government by Sir Francis Lindley, the British Ambassador in Lisbon, and upon the rebels by the British Consul at Funchal. No British subjects are reported to have been molested nor any British property damaged.

A Lisbon Press telegram reports that the Commander of the Portuguese Expeditionary Force has sent an ultimatum to the Madeira rebels, threatening a concentration of Naval, Military and Air Forces on the island unless the rebellion is terminated immediately.—British Wireless Service.

The special representative of the Portuguese Government aboard the cruiser Vasco da Gama has given an ultimatum to the rebel leaders at Madeira, to submit, otherwise Madeira will be attacked by sea, land and air.

Horta, Yesterday.
The revolution, started by political circles in the Azores, is now controlled by the Government, and normal conditions prevail.—Reuter.

KING ALFONSO FOR LONDON.

To Place Son in Naval
College.

VISIT TO WINDSOR.

Paris, Yesterday.
King Alfonso is leaving for London to-morrow, to arrange for the entry into Dartmouth Naval College of his third son, the Infante Juan, who arrived at Naples from Gibraltar and is going to London. Alfonso will visit their British Majesties at Windsor Castle and spend only a few days in London. Queen Ena and her children are going to Fontainebleau to stay in the Hotel Savoy. King Alfonso will join them there when he returns from London.

The Prince of the Asturias has recovered from his indisposition.

Brussels, Yesterday.
Belgium has recognised the new Spanish Government.—Reuter.

Argentine Recognition.

Buenos Aires, Yesterday.
The Government of Argentina has recognised the Spanish Republic.—Reuter's American Service.

BRITAIN AND EXTRALITY.

Sir Miles Lampson Not
Instructed to Sign.

HOME RESPONSIBILITY.

London, Yesterday.
In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Wardlaw Milne asked whether the British Minister in China had instructions to sign any agreement with China.

Mr. Henderson replied that Sir Miles Lampson was now negotiating on the question of extraterritoriality. No instructions had been sent to him to sign, as no agreement had been reached. He could not promise Mr. Wardlaw Milne that no agreement could be signed until the House of Commons considered the terms, because at the right time the Government would have to take the responsibility.—Reuter.

TURKEY'S TRAFFIC IN DRUGS.

Government to Take
Over Manufacture.

WORLD'S NEEDS EXCEEDED.

Cairo, Yesterday.
In view of the announced intention of the Turkish Government to establish a monopoly for the manufacture of drugs and overtake three existing factories in Constantinople from September next, the opium figures published by the Turkish Government are eloquent.

The Turkish opium crop is estimated at 430,000 kilos annually, of which 400,000 kilos is exported.

If the whole crop were converted into morphine this represents 56 tons of morphine annually, whereas the legitimate world requirements according to the League of Nations experts are only 10 tons annually. One ton of heroin is calculated to equal 100,000,000 doses. Seven kilos of Turkish opium cost £10 and produce one kilo of morphine, the sale price of which is about £30. Constantinople factories last month reported total stocks of 1,995 kilos of heroin and 500 kilos of morphine.—Reuter.

SUEZ CANAL DUES.

NO REDUCTION TO BE MADE
BY THE COMPANY.

Paris, Yesterday.
The report that the Suez Canal Company contemplates a reduction of the Canal dues is untrue. The Company maintains the attitude that reduction is financially unfeasible at present. The British Government has made no representations to the Company.—Reuter.

IN THE AIR.

ALL CHINA CONFERENCE
OPENS.

Nanking, Yesterday.
An All-China Aviation Conference will be formally opened this morning by Marshal Chiang Kai-shek, who will deliver the inaugural speech.

Peking, Yesterday.
In connection with the establishment of the Peking-Berlin Aerial Service, a plane left Peking for Manchull on a test flight yesterday.—Reuter.

AMUSEMENTS

AT THE
QUEEN'S SHOWING TO-DAY
At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.20.

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& SAMUEL GOLDWYN

A LAUGH A MINUTE!
A rib-tickling entertainment with the master of mirth and a bevy of gorgeous beauties!



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NEWSREEL

KING GEORGE secs
Football final.
Mussolini's daughter weds.
Ship coaling in Singapore.
Scenes of Spanish fete.

MUSICAL

AN
IRISH
FANTASY

UNITED ARTISTS FEATURE

NEXT CHANGE

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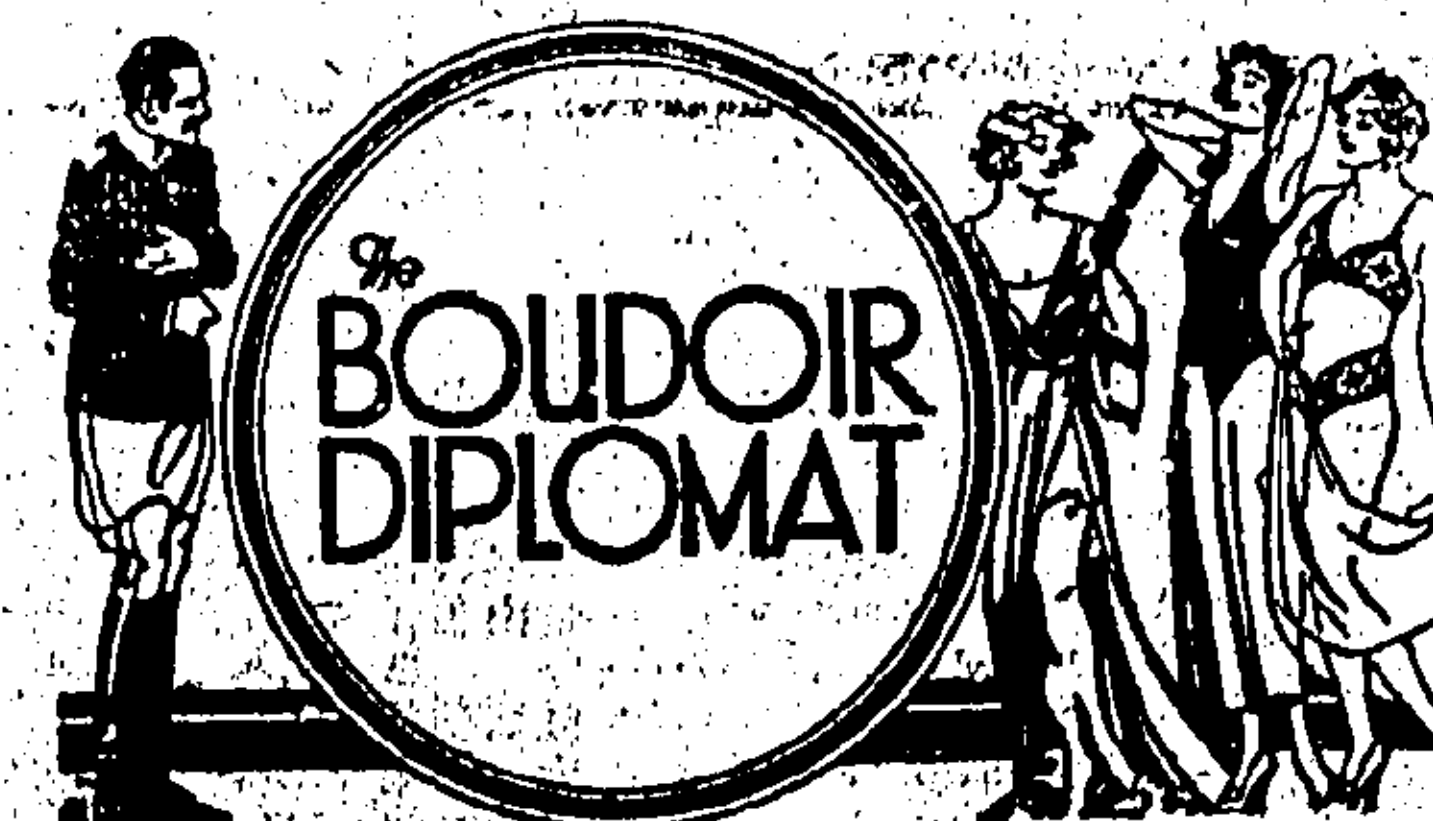
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NEXT CHANGE



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